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His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of YORK will preside.

The Bishop of TRURO.
The Bishop of ROCHESTER,
The Very Rev. the Dean of WESTMINSTER,
E rl NELSON,
The Right Hon. J. G. HUBBARD, M.P.,
The Rev. W. C. INGRAM, Vicar of S. Matthew's, Leicester,
The Rev. Canon SCOTT, Vicar of West Ham, Essex,
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7, Whitehall, S.W., June 8th, 1882.

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Madame Adelina Patti.—Monday, June 19th, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Madame Adelina Patti, Signor Cotogni, Signor de Reszke, and Signor Nicolini.

Tuesday, June 20th, LE PROPHETE. To commence at 8.15. Mdlle. Stahl, Madame Valleria, and Mons. Sylva. Conductor, Mons. Dupont.

Madame Pauline Lucca.—Thursday, June 22, FRA DIAVOLO. Madame Pauline Lucca and Signor Lestellier.

Doors open at 8; the opera commences at 8.30. The Box-office, under the Portico of the Theatre, is open from 10.0 till 5.0. Orchestra stalls, £1 5s.; side-boxes on the first tier, £3 3s.; upper boxes, £2 12s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 15s.; pit tickets, 7s.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—GERMAN OPERA.

Directors: H. Franke and S. Pollini.

Conductor, Herr Hans Richter.

This Evening (Saturday), DIE MEISTERSINGER.

Tuesday next.—First performance of TRISTAN UND ISOLDE.

Wednesday next.—TANNHAUSER.

Thursday next.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE.

Friday next.—Extra performance, FIDELIO.

Saturday, June 24.—EURYANTHE.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, ODETTE.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.15, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.0, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Henry Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, THE ROMANY RYE. At 7.30, A SIMPLE SWEEP.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—FRENCH PLAYS.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MEDUSA. At 8.30, THE SQUIRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, MOTHS. At 8, LOCKED OUT.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8.10, THE MASCOTTE. Preceded, at 7.30, by TWO TO ONE.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40, THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD. Preceded by at 8, FIRST IN THE FIELD.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—At 8, ON AN ISLAND. At 8.30, LONDON ASSURANCE.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, THE PARVENU. At 8, MY LITTLE GIRL.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9.30, SINDBAD. At 8.45, LONG AGO. At 7.30, THE BOARDING SCHOOL.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, BOCCACCIO. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, BABIL AND BIJOU.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, CUPID IN CAMP. At 8.45, FOURTEEN DAYS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, AFTER DARKNESS—DAWN. At 8.15, AUNTIE. Conclude with THE VILLAINOUS SQUIRE.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, MANTEAUX NOIRS. At 7.30, comedy in one act, SIMPSON AND DELILAH.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE. Farce 7.30.

SURREY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8.15, QUEEN'S EVIDENCE. At 7.30, I'VE EATEN MY FRIEND.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7.30. HUMANITY. Conclude with A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending June 24.

Monday, June 19—Lecture by Rev. J. G. Wood, on "Frogs, Newts, and Snakes." Tuesday, June 20—Comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL, under the direction of Miss Litton. Wednesday, June 21—Lecture by Rev J. G. Wood, on "Ponds and Ditches." Thursday, June 22—Great Firework Display by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co. Dramatic performance, under the direction of Mr. John Ryder. Friday, June 23—Lecture by Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., on "Beetles and their Work." Saturday, June 24—Grand Operatic Concert. Madame Pauline Lucca, Mesdames Fursch-Madi, Guercia; Signors Marini, Massart, Devries, Dufriche, Gresse, and De Reszke. Races of the Norwood Bicycle Club.

DAILY.—Orchestral Concerts. Dr. Lynn, the celebrated Conjuror. Organ (Mr. A. J. Eyre). Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling) Skating Rink, &c., &c.

Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Season Ticket.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palace of Amusement.—Stupendous and Unrivalled Attractions. Paul Martinetti and Troupe in Grand new Comic Absurdity. Grand Variety Entertainment on a scale of Unsurpassed Magnificence. The Aviaries, Tanks (newly stocked), Insectorium, &c., are now on view daily. Admission to One and All Entertainments, One Shilling. No extra charges.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—In the Chamber on Monday, M. de Freycinet, in reply to questions respecting the riots at Alexandria, said that the Government would not fail to adopt all the measures necessary to secure the safety of French subjects and the honour of France.

M. Humbert, the Minister of Justice, being beaten on the question of immovability and election of the Judges, has tendered his resignation, but, M. Grévy refusing to receive it, has asked for a month's leave of absence.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes :—"The performance of the *Mille et Une Nuits* at the Châtelet last evening was disturbed by an accident which might have been attended with very serious consequences. During the scene which represents the sea and the mermaids and the sirens swimming about, one of the wire ropes suspending the *figurantes*, who move backwards and forwards in space, imitating the action of swimming, broke, and the young girl fell. She lit on some of her comrades who were grouped by the side scenes, knocking them down and seriously bruising them. She was fortunate enough to escape with a sprained shoulder. The Commissary of Police who was on duty ordered the curtain to be lowered, and during the interval he examined the wire rope, which had been filed down close to the hook which attached it to the belt worn by the *figurante*. This makes the third time that such an attempt has been made, and the manager of the Châtelet Theatre has offered a large reward for any one giving information which may lead to the detection of the perpetrators of such a diabolical outrage."

ITALY.—Cardinal Howard on Sunday consecrated Dr. Coffin, the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, at the church of St. Alphonso.

GERMANY.—By 276 against 45 votes, the German Reichstag on Wednesday rejected, on a second reading, the first clause of the Tobacco Monopoly Bill, which means, of course, the throwing out of the whole measure. Prince Bismarck was again present, and made a long and somewhat passionate, or at least personal, speech in reply to the arguments urged by the Progressist champion, Herr Richter, in the course of which he made some interesting remarks on the general position and prospects of Germany. Referring to the obvious aim of the ultra-Liberals to reduce the Military Budget, the Chancellor said :—

Do you think that it gives me pleasure to keep such a huge army on foot? I know not if this be the case with France and Russia, but I can assure you that the millions of bayonets of our neighbours are pointed to the centre of Europe as to a magnet. Our geographical position will always make us the object of our enemies' attention. Formerly our own weakness was also in our way. Why may we not have coalitions against us, as in the time of Frederick the Great? In my management of our foreign policy since 1871 I have always frustrated such mighty combinations; but my efforts would have been of no avail without our military organisation and without the respect entertained abroad for our good bayonets. In view of the slightly developed national feeling of our countrymen, our (Trans-Rhenish) neighbours do not abandon the hope of getting the Germans back to them, as centuries ago the Alsace-Lorrainers preferred the livery of France to the garb of the free German peasant. And how, then, is our Army Budget to be reduced?

Proceeding then to speak of the monstrous evils of so many party factions, Prince Bismarck remarked :—

It is quite true, as Herr Richter said, that it is becoming more and more difficult for the Chancellor to rule with a Parliament. You can also see this with my colleague Gladstone. Formerly it was easy in England to govern with a Parliament as long as there were two, and only two parties, Whigs and Tories, who had both an interest in the greatness of England. But in that country, too, government has become more difficult, and the mechanism of it more unmanageable, by the appearance of the Catholic and the Irish party. . . . But I must not be reproached with finding it more difficult to rule Parliament itself. Where would you find a Minister who has governed twenty years (in succession) but myself? Not among ourselves; and much less so elsewhere. I cannot be quite so reactionary as they make me out. But with such a majority I cannot govern, and no one can.

Referring to protection, in his reply to Herr Bamberger, an ardent free-trader, the Chancellor said :—

We do not get protection from abroad—we had it formerly in Germany. All protective nations are to a certain extent well-to-do. France, for example, despite her huge losses and her colossal military burden, which she bears with a cheerfulness that we might imitate. America, too, makes a very good thing of her protective tariff, and pays debts with it. Other nations are always raising their duties, and England only has discarded them after becoming a strong and muscular champion that can challenge any one. England in this respect is a full-grown child.

AUSTRIA.—On Friday a regrettable incident took place during the sitting of the Hungarian Lower House. In debate on the Jewish refugees, Herr Wahrmann, one of the Jewish members, said he had too much confidence in the good sense of the Hungarians to fear any excesses, "however much agitators might labour to sow dissension." Herr Istoczy, a member who has always made the Jewish question his chief care, took this as an insult to himself; and challenged the Jewish member, who replied that he had not meant any one in particular, and did not, therefore, think himself bound to accept the challenge. His opponent thereupon came himself, and, after using insulting language, attacked and struck the Jew, who is near-sighted. The House passed a vote of censure on the offending member. In the end a duel took place; shots were exchanged, but neither party was wounded.

In regard to the Jewish immigration from Russia it is stated that notes on the subject have been exchanged between the two Governments in order to prevent the worst elements of the Jewish population of Russia from settling in Austria. The Jews of Galicia would suffer severely from such an increase of their numbers, and they are already protesting.

It is announced that the recruiting in Bosnia proceeds without the least difficulty. Generally speaking all those inscribed on the lists have appeared. The oath demanded from the recruits makes no mention of the supreme authority of the Sultan.

The Empress has left for Feldaffing, in Bavaria. The young Archduchess Valerie, who was prevented by indisposition from accompanying her Majesty, will shortly follow. The Prince of Bulgaria arrived at Vienna on Wednesday, and took up his residence in the Burg, where the Emperor had placed the Radetzky apartments at his disposal. The Prince was received on Thursday morning by his Majesty, who afterwards returned the visit. The Russian Ambassador, M. d'Oubril, who has been appointed to the State Council by the Czar, has notified his recall.

AMERICA.—Mr. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, in a speech delivered at Boston, made a spirited appeal for an increase of the navy and the restoration of the commercial marine, which he declared indispensable for the defence, dignity, and prosperity of the nation.

President Arthur has communicated to Congress diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Trescott and the State Department. In a dispatch from Lima of the 3rd of May Mr. Trescott relates an interview with Admiral Montero, who expressed his earnest desire for peace. As a preliminary to negotiations, he asked that Chili should recognise the provisional Peruvian Government and grant an armistice, in order to allow Congress to meet at Arequipa. This Mr. Trescott urged upon Chili. The answer received through Señor Novoa, the Chilian representative at Lima, was unfavourable, though there had been no direct reply from the Chilian Government. Mr. Trescott in his despatch hoped that the United States would announce their intention either to intervene, if such was their intention, or to withdraw from their present position, which he declared to be embarrassing for both belligerents. He further expressed the conviction that whenever the United States formally withdrew Peru would apply to the European Powers.

A telegram from Philadelphia states :—The Cleveland rolling mills are now working unmolested, with 100 additional hands. The new hands are mainly from Europe. The proprietors are resolute to continue working, and intend repelling attacks by force. They have fortified their mills with an armed garrison, who are on duty day and night. Troops also are held in readiness, and the next time the strikers make an attack they will meet with a warm reception.

The steamer *Pera*, from Quebec for London, collided on Saturday afternoon, off Cape Race, in a dense fog, with a large iceberg. Her bows were stove in and the forward compartments filled. Three boats having been lowered, the crew of thirty-two persons and eight passengers entered them. The vessel foundered at midnight. The *Lake Manitoba* on Sunday picked up two boats with thirty men, and brought them to Father Point. The other boat, containing ten men, commanded by the boatswain Connolly, is believed to have been lost. The *Pera's* passengers were cattlemen tending the live stock on board of her.

Heavy rain storms are reported from the West, causing heavy freshets. The flood at Pogue's Run, Indianopolis, caused serious damage. The crowd standing on the bridge crossing it were watching the torrent, when the bridge became undermined. Sixteen persons fell into the water and were carried into the culvert under the railway station. Eight were saved, and eight were drowned. These rains are believed to have checked the extensive forest fires raging in the Wisconsin timber region, where a large extent of surface has been burnt.

Six hundred freight handlers at the Vanderbilt railway yards in New York have struck for an increase of 17 to 20 per cent. per hour. The railway management has refused to make the advance, and has hired other men, who are now working under police protection. The strikers are mostly Irish new hands, and Italians, from Castle Garden Emigrant Bureau at New York. The Board of Aldermen has raised the pay of labourers employed on public works from 1 dol. 75c. to 2 dols. daily.

The Hebrew committees having charge of the Russian Jewish refugees find great difficulty in getting them situations. Four hundred who were recently sent to Rochester, New York, have returned. They are sturdy fellows, but they complain that the labour required is too hard. These refugees are disgusting the American people, who have contributed largely for their support, the general belief being that many of them are simply too lazy to work. The collection of funds is therefore curtailed.

The June crop report of the Department of Agriculture states that the total area under cotton cultivation is 2 7-10 per cent. less than last year, the largest deficiency being in the States bordering on the Mississippi, where the planting in the inundated districts was not finished.

On the 1st of June the comparison with last year's average is as follows :—Virginia, 107; North Carolina, 99; South Carolina, 98; Georgia, 95; Florida, 99; Alabama, 96; Mississippi, 95; Louisiana, 94; Texas, 105; Arkansas, 94; and Tennessee, 97. The average condition of the entire cotton area indicates a depreciation of 11 per cent. from perfect health, fulness, and average growth. It is represented by 89. The cause of this depreciated condition is mainly owing to the temperature being too low for the plant to thrive. The averages of the condition of the crop are :—Virginia, 70; North Carolina, 82; South Carolina, 92; Georgia, 89; Florida, 97; Alabama, 95; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 90; Texas, 93; Arkansas, 85; Tennessee, 80. A large number of returns say that with the recent fine weather the cotton crop is improving, and gives some assurance of a better report in July. The area sown with oats shows an increase of 7 per cent., and that sown with barley of 1 per cent. as compared with last year; the average condition of the former being 101 and of the latter 90. The area sown with spring wheat has decreased 12 per cent. as compared with 1881. The condition of the winter wheat is high, averaging 100. Taking the winter and spring areas together, and assuming a continuance of present conditions, a yield exceeding thirteen bushels per acre would result; and the aggregate would be only exceeded by the yield in 1880. The corn acreage cannot be given until July. A largely increased area is reported in the Southern and North-Western States. Planting everywhere was late; and the recent cold and wet weather had been injurious to the plant.

EGYPT.—The Khedive and Dervish Pasha have (the *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria says) sent a joint telegram to the Porte, entreating that troops may be despatched, and the former expresses a hope that 18,000 men may be shortly on their way to Egypt. But the Turks are slow, and they may come too late.

Osman Bey, an aide-de-camp of the Sultan, arrived at Alexandria on Wednesday evening without warning, having left Stamboul on Monday, immediately after the news of the massacre reached Constantinople.

All the newspaper correspondents in Alexandria report the citizens to be in a state of feverish anxiety. The *Standard's* correspondent, telegraphing at 9.20 p.m. on Wednesday, says :—

Another frightful panic has seized the European residents. All of a sudden shouts and screams, and cries that the Arabs were massacring the Europeans, were heard on all sides; and in view of the tension of feeling at present prevailing the result may be imagined.

At the Marina every gate was hastily closed and barricaded, as if to withstand a siege. This was done very smartly by Egyptian troops, who were, luckily, near at hand. There was some slight cause for the consternation which prevailed. A petty street-quarrel had broken out between a few Europeans and Arabs, and it might have led to a general riot. Fortunately, Egyptian troops were hurried to the scene, and arrived in time to suppress the disturbance ere it had time to assume formidable dimensions. But for their intervention, it is not at all unlikely that a fearful scene of butchery and outrage would have ensued. The incident is illustrative of the amenities of life in Alexandria at the present moment.

In fact, the situation is becoming, not critical, but simply intolerable. The European residents are like people sitting on the edge of a volcano, which may break out into activity at any moment. The indecision of the European Powers and the helplessness of the Sultan's envoy encourage the rebel leaders in pursuing their insane policy of defiance. They fancy that the Powers are incapable of doing more than snarling at each other or at Arabi, and that even the Sultan shrinks from interfering.

A great many things have happened to make the Arab population more arrogant and impudent than ever. There have been the insults offered to the two flags by the ostentatious and defiant extension of the fortifications of the port under the very guns of the Allied Fleets; the rising of last Sunday, accompanied as it was by the savage personal assaults inflicted on the English, Italian, and Greek Consuls, and the humiliation of the Powers when they were compelled to beg Arabi to protect European life and property, especially after the presentation of the ultimatum demanding his exile.

The submission of France and England to these repeated insults, their utter inability to devise decisive measures which shall hold in check the elements of disorder in the country, easily explain the confidence and complacency of Arabi, and the defiant attitude of the rougher sections of the Arab populace.

All this also explains why Arabi and his followers thought it would be an easy thing to depose the Khedive, who was only kept on his throne by England and France—two Powers paralysed as regards action simply because neither of them had the courage of its opinions.

Whoever merits credit for the feat, it has been accomplished. Public hatred has been adroitly concentrated on England and Englishmen.

A telegram to the *Times* states that the Governor of Alexandria and the Alexandria Military Commandant both admit that they have no control over the situation. The men now only obey their colonels and later on they may refuse to do that. Four hundred and fifty arrests have been made. The prisoners are to be guarded on board a steamer in the harbour; but the guards are not to be depended upon, and at a given moment the men in custody might be freed and let loose on the town.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Alexandria states that Europeans of all nationalities are trying to leave, and the most distressing sights are witnessed. Families of poor frightened persons are crowding down to the water's edge, bargaining with rapacious boatmen to be taken on board any ship, no matter what. The boatmen are making a golden harvest, charging several pounds for a single mile trip to the ships, knowing that the frightened persons will pay anything rather than remain on shore. A number of English residents are on board war-ships and private steamers in the port.

These are mostly endeavouring to get away to Europe, but are unable at present to find passages. They fled from their homes so hurriedly that they were able to take little more than the clothing they had on them. They spent a dreadful time last night on board the war-ships, being obliged to lie on deck between the guns, and crowded in the officers' cabins. Little children occupied hammocks on the main decks. Lord Charles Beresford to-day assured them that the English sailors would stay, despite the objections of the Egyptian Government.

There are still thirty or forty thousand poor Europeans on shore, all in a sad fright, fearing the worst should the troops land here. Admiral Seymour is taking all possible precautions; but he is in an extremely difficult position, as he has no men to land. Besides, he is obliged to respect the promise that the Egyptian soldiery would keep the peace in Alexandria.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs as follows :—

The one cry of the British colonists here is, "Why does not our Government act? Why is it given over to sheer apathy?" It is a fact, though it will be hardly credited, that up till now no arrangements have been even thought of, far less prepared, for securing the retreat of the women and children of the English colony in Alexandria in the event of a wild *émeute* taking place. The British Consulate seems to be in state of senile impotence. All anxious questions on this subject its officials meet with the monotonous reply, "We have no instructions on the subject."

Of the women and children already embarked on board the British men-of-war *Invincible* and *Monarch*, some have been again landed; others have been transhipped to a merchant steamer appropriated by the British Admiral for that purpose. A few have been put on board an English steamer, which, I may remark in passing, has broken her crank shaft. Many English families are still here, anxious but unable to get away.

A rumour is in circulation that the Khedive is himself a victim to the general alarm, and that he will fly for refuge to one of the British ironclads.

All the newspaper correspondents appear to have left Cairo, and the latest information from that city is contained in the following telegram, dated on Wednesday, and received through Reuter's Agency :

The panic here is increasing. The general exodus of Europeans continues. Several banking establishments have been closed, as have also the offices of the European Control. Sir Auckland Colvin, the English Comptroller-General, proceeded to Alexandria yesterday, and M. Bredif, the French Comptroller *ad interim*, goes to-night. All the officials of the establishment have been granted leave of absence. In all probability all branches of the Egyptian administration, including the Caisse of the Public Debt, will be transferred to Alexandria. It is reported that M. Sienkiewicz, the French Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent, has asked to be recalled. He to-day summoned a meeting of French subjects at Alexandria, and stated that he declined to be responsible for their security.

At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning the Khedive held a levée at the Ras-el-tin Palace. It was very largely attended, and although naturally quieter than usual, a favourable impression was carried away by the numerous visitors.

After the Ulemas, Notables, officers, and judges had been received, the Khedive spoke freely with friends who remain to represent commerce. His Highness said that the events of Sunday had pained him and Dervish Pasha greatly, and they had decided to come here at once to assist in calming the excitement in the public mind and restore order. He said he had himself consulted the officers and given the strictest orders, dividing the town into sections, and that each officer should be responsible to him, and each soldier to his officer. He informed us that 430 of the rioters in Sunday's riot had been arrested, and would be sent from the prisons, which were too small, to a ship in the harbour, and be well guarded. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that confidence would be restored, pending a solution, and that all present would assist by every means in their power to bring about this result.

The *Times* correspondent has had an interview with the Khedive, at which the latter said, "I cannot express the disgrace which I feel. But for my wife and family I should not care to live."

Referring to the flight of the Khedive and the attitude of the National party, the *Daily Telegraph's* corespondent at Alexandria says :—

If the Viceroy had not left when he did he might have been deposed. Here his Highness occupies the Palace of Ras-el-tin, situated on a narrow neck of land immediately under the guns of the *Invincible*. The strip of ground which is the only approach to the palace could easily be swept by a single gun at any moment, but, unhappily, the Khedive has not a trustworthy body-guard, and he can, therefore, hardly be said to be out of danger. He cannot, however, be held as a hostage, and that part of the programme of the National party has been foiled. Had he remained at Cairo they had intended to seize the Viceroy, Dervish Pasha, Sir Edward Malet, and possibly M. Sienkiewicz, on the first sign of action by the European Powers, the adventurers relying on this stroke of policy to enable them to make their own terms. It is extraordinary that they have allowed the chance to slip through their hands. Possibly they were taken somewhat by surprise through the suddenness of the Khedive's flight.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

It is stated that Lord Spencer has received a threatening letter. It is reported also that while Lord Lucan's manager was last week proceeding along a road near Ballinrobe, county Mayo, he was stopped by a horseman, who presented a revolver at his head and made him deliver up a considerable sum of money which he had in his possession. No arrests have been made, although it is said that the occurrence took place in broad daylight, and a large number of persons witnessed the robbery. Two tenant farmers, named Mullany and Ryan, who had been grazing cattle on a farm belonging to Mrs. Acheson, of Croghan, county Roscommon, have received threatening letters in consequence of which they have withdrawn their cattle. A large number of grazing farms in the county are unoccupied, owing to the unwillingness of the farmers to incur the displeasure of the Land League, who several months ago had notices posted, calling on the people to put an end to the grazing system on any farm containing more than seventy acres. Boycotting notices denouncing "land-grabbers" have been extensively posted at Newmarket-on-Fergus, county Clare. On Friday night a farmer's son named Patrick Ryan was waylaid by a party of men while returning to Tipperary from an eviction at Clonoulty, and was so severely beaten that he lies in a precarious state.

At Castleisland Petty Sessions on Saturday four men were charged before Mr. M'Dermott with having been concerned in the outrage committed in that district on Thursday, the 8th inst. Two of the prisoners are brothers, Denis and Bartholomew Murphy, sons of a farmer, and the others are named Timothy Murphy and Pat Cronin. The latter, who was a farm labourer, was discharged, evidence being given to show that he could not have been on the spot when the shooting occurred. The other prisoners were remanded. Neither the injured man, Cornelius Hickey, nor his wife, was able to identify the accused, who are all young men. The outrage appears to have arisen out of a family dispute about land. On Thursday, the 8th inst., Hickey, accompanied by his wife, was returning from the Petty Sessions at Castleisland, where he had cases against his brother Michael for trespass. When they had reached a point in the road near Cronney-cross two disguised men confronted them. One, addressing Hickey, asked him, "Would he land-grab ever again?" Cornelius denied the impeachment; but the ruffian who had just addressed him drew a revolver and fired, the bullet entering below the knee of the right leg. He attempted to fire again, but the revolver missed fire. The second assailant then drew a pistol, but before he aimed it the first man had discharged a second shot, the bullet again taking effect in the same leg. The wife interfered, and, going between her husband and his assailants, appealed to them to desist. One gruffly replied that she would get the same herself. The second man, addressing his accomplice, said that Hickey had got enough now, and they disappeared over a hedge.

The attack on the farmer Henry East seems to have been even more brutal in character. About three o'clock in the afternoon three men, none of whom wore any disguise, entered his house and inquired for him. Having been told that he was in a field, they went up to him and struck him with heavy sticks. He succeeded for a while in warding off the blows, and they were unable to knock him down. One of the party then drew a revolver and fired three shots at his legs, when he fell to the ground wounded in several places. His wife and one of his sons, hearing the shots and seeing him fall, ran to his assistance. A revolver was presented at them, and they were warned that they would be shot; but the son ran on and was struck with a heavy stick, which knocked him down senseless and cut him severely. The man who had fired at East then returned to where he lay and struck him repeatedly on the head with a stick. The men then ran away, firing several shots as they did so. It is not expected that East will recover. One of his fingers is broken, a bullet is lodged in his right thigh, another in his left leg above the knee-joint, while a third shattered his ankle.

The soldiers and policemen who have been scouring the country around Rahassane Park have found two fowling-pieces and a Snider rifle, which appear to have been used in the murder of Mr. Bourke and his guard, in a field about two miles from Castle Taylor; but not one of the occupants of the many cabins with which this part of the country is dotted has

admitted having seen persons with arms passing through the district on Thursday afternoon, although the country is very open and it is considered impossible that the murderers could have escaped observation. "There can be little doubt," a correspondent says, "that the west of Ireland is full of secret societies, and that there is no lack of money to sustain them. A proof of this was lately given in the case of a resident magistrate in the west, who admitted a prisoner to bail, himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 each, and the bail was at once given; and yet these are the poor people whose crimes are palliated by the plea of destitution and despair."

A house belonging to a herd in the service of Lord Gormanstown, at Kingscourt, was burned on Wednesday night. This man was herding farms from which tenants had been evicted. A dog belonging to him was killed a few days ago.

An armed party on Wednesday night attacked the house of a farmer named Patrick Garvey, at Spanciehile, near Ennis, and fired several shots into it, shattering the door. No injury was done to any of the inmates. The reason assigned for the outrage is that Garvey recently purchased a horse from a Boycotted shopkeeper in Ennis.

A singular incident took place on Thursday, about twelve o'clock, in Westmoreland-street, Dublin. As Lord Spencer was riding through the street towards Dublin Castle, attended by the usual cavalry escort, and accompanied by his aide-de-camp, a woman ran out from the footpath near the corner of Fleet-street and seized the bridle of his horse. He immediately pulled up, and the woman then addressed some words to him in reference, as she has since reported, to the prevention of the erection of Land League huts for the evicted tenants in the country. Lord Spencer, seemingly puzzled for the moment at the strange position in which he was placed, spoke a few words in an undertone to the aide-de-camp, who dismounted from his horse and politely led the woman to the footpath. Neither the Lord-Lieutenant nor the aide-de-camp knew that the woman was Miss Anna Parnell, though she stated her name. The aide-de-camp told her that if she presented her card at the Castle the Lord-Lieutenant would hear anything she had to say. It was only when the party were riding off that a person in the crowd made known to the Lord-Lieutenant that she was Miss Parnell. The story was quickly circulated throughout the city, and it was supposed that the act was that of some lunatic who had assumed Miss Parnell's name. Her identity, however, was established by the publication of the following letter in the *Evening Telegraph*:—

Dear Sir,—I was shocked to see to-day in the *Freeman* that the erection of shelter for the 500 persons evicted in Limerick (who have been forcibly and unlawfully deprived of it for the last two months by Lord Spencer and his predecessors) has been again stopped. I met Lord Spencer on his way to the Castle subsequently, and asked him whether this statement was true. He answered that he could not hear what I was saying. But he could hear perfectly well, and I told him so. To which he replied, "I cannot," and refused steadfastly to say anything else. From this I came to the conclusion that Lord Spencer is really ashamed of himself and would be glad to escape from the odious position he has placed himself in. I would, therefore, take this opportunity to urge on all who are connected with the building of these houses to persevere in erecting them; if prevented in one place, to go to another; if one man is arrested, let an other take his place; and thus to leave no shadow of decent cover for a continuation of this outrage on humanity. I hope that all other tenant-farmers will in this emergency come to the assistance of their class and give, wherever it is required, their ground for these houses. If the people do not join and show a little determination on this question, I am afraid we shall have before long repetitions of the Rhode child murder in many parts of Ireland.—I remain, yours, &c.,

A. Parnell.

Mr. Henry George delivered a lecture in the Rotundo on Saturday night on behalf of the Friends of the Political Prisoners' Aid Society, Dr. Kenny, ex-suspect, occupied the chair, and Miss Parnell and several prominent members of the Ladies' Land League were present. Mr. Sexton, M.P., after the lecture, addressed the meeting, observing that during the past two years an advance, the most marked and the most rapid in the history of humanity, had been made by the Land League movement. He said that opposed as it had been by the strength of a great empire, a powerful army, a despotic class drunk with the impunity of many generations of tyranny, and a ruthless code of laws, never among all the social movements of the world was there one which in such brief time had accomplished against such odds such marvellous results. To what was this success attributable? Why, to the fact that when the English Government had worn out its strength against the men, it found that it had to face the women of Ireland. He agreed with Mr. George that there was no power in the country to which they were joined by an evil and fallacious Union capable of preventing the people of Ireland from obtaining anything they wished if they only used aright the power which was at their command. He also was inclined to think that social independence was to be preferred to political freedom; but show him a nation that was socially independent, and they would find a country that would soon be politically free. His experience of the English Parliament led him to regard it as a hopeless task to expect to gain some of the boons upon which their hearts wereset; but when the question which had been dealt with by Mr. George came to be decided he hoped it would be by an Irish and not an English Parliament.

On account of the state of Ireland the Roman Catholic Bishops, having met in Dublin during last week on several days, the Cardinal presiding, have addressed a manifesto to the people of Ireland, which contains the following passages:—

We see dangers against which we must raise our warning voice, and not a few excesses which we must deeply lament, and unequivocally condemn. It is true that on religious as well as political grounds it is the indisputable right of all Irishmen to live on and by their own fertile soil, and be free to employ the resources of their country for their own profit. It must, however, be well known to you, as, indeed, it is to the world at large, that in the pursuit of your legitimate aims means have been from time to time employed which are utterly subversive of social order and opposed to the dictates of justice and charity. It is to those unlawful means we desire to direct your attention, and especially to the folly of, first, refusing to pay just debts when able to pay them; secondly, preventing others from paying their just debts; thirdly, injuring their neighbour in his person, his rights, or property; fourthly, forcibly resisting the law and those charged with its administration, or inciting others to do so; fifthly, forming secret associations for the promotion of terrorism and other like objects, or obeying the orders of such condemned associations. Under each of these heads numerous offences, all more or less criminal, have been committed, fearfully prominent among them the hideous crime of murder, which even at the moment disgraces our country and provokes the anger of the Almighty. Against all and each of these offences we solemnly protest in the name of God and His Church. We declare it to be your duty to regard as the worst enemy of our creed and country the man who would recommend or justify the commission of any one of them. We solemnly appeal to all our flocks, especially to the youth of both sexes, not only to have no connection with secret societies, but to condemn and oppose them as being hostile alike to religion and to social freedom and progress. We feel it our duty, without in any sense meaning to excuse the crimes and offences we have condemned, to declare that in our belief they would never have occurred had not the people been driven to despair by evictions and the prospect of evictions for the non-payment of exorbitant rents; and furthermore that the continuance of such evictions, justly designated by the Prime Minister of England as sentences of death, must be a fatal permanent provocative to crime; and that it is the duty of all friends of social order, and especially of the Government, to put an end to them as speedily as possible and at any cost.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

PETITIONS.

Petitions against the Marriage with Deceased Wife's Sister Bill were presented, by the Bishop of Exeter, from the parish of Bovey Tracy and from the parish of Huntshaw; by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, from parishes of Chipping Sodbury, Tormaston, Rockhampton, and Winterbowen Down, and from clergy of rural deanery of North Stonehouse; by the Bishop of Lincoln (3), from his diocese; by Lord Balfour, from inhabitants and ratepayers of two parishes; by the Earl of Limerick (31), from various places; by Lord Houghton, from 5,517 women of the city of Lincoln; by the Earl of Dartmouth, from clergy of rural deanery of Mortlake, and members of congregation and parish of St. Bartholemew's, Sydenham; by Earl Nelson, from first portion rural deanery of Wylye, rural deanery of West Fordingbridge, and diocese of Salisbury in synod; also from women, from diocese of Salisbury.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

There was an unusually large attendance of Peers, owing to the fact that the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was on the paper for second reading. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, and the Duke of Cambridge were on the front cross bench. In the side galleries there were a number of peeresses.

Lord Dalhousie, in moving the second reading of the above Bill, briefly referred to the many occasions on which it had been before the other House and to the discussions on it which had been held by their Lordships also. He pointed out that the promoters of the measure felt it unnecessary to widen the scope of the Bill, because the number of marriages with a deceased wife's sister was very far greater than that of marriages with a deceased husband's brother. He argued that the grievance sought to be removed was a practical one. In many cases men married their deceased wives' sisters in accordance with the dying request of those wives themselves. That public opinion was in favour of the Bill was shown by the petitions from municipal councils and other representative bodies. He declined to go into the ecclesiastical question, but he contended that there was no force whatever in the social objections to the Bill, and this point he discussed with much minuteness, pointing to the examples of other countries and such of our colonies as recognised marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He explained that the measure was made retrospective in the interests of children born of marriages such as those which it was sought to legalise. Finally, he maintained that, on the ground of freedom of contract, on that of morality, and on that of the inequality of the operation of the present law, as between rich and poor, that law ought to be altered.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh said that the Bill might be regarded both in a religious and in a social aspect. He was certainly not prepared for the utter contempt shown by the noble Earl opposite for the Scriptural arguments against the Bill. Some, of course, held that Scripture, whatever it said on the matter, had nothing to do with the laws of the 19th century, and others, while they professed a certain deference for the Bible, contended that its teaching was not contrary to their own views on this matter. It was very commonly asserted by the promoters of the Bill that those who opposed it on Scriptural grounds rested their case on Leviticus, 18th chapter, 18th verse: but that was not so, for they relied not on one verse, but on the whole tenour of the chapter, regarding it as a code that was to be interpreted by its spirit and by the definition of the words "near of kin." Thus the prohibitions contained in the code were not enumerated exhaustively, but were put forward as examples for the instruction of those for whom the code was intended. Any one who referred to the verse would see in it specimen prohibitions of relationship by consanguinity and affinity. The code was necessarily to be considered in accordance either with the letter or with the spirit, and its literal interpretation involved numerous very serious difficulties, whereas considered in its spirit and essence it formed a system under which both Jews and Gentiles had lived, which had been adopted by the early Church, and in which at the present day was found the only authoritative prohibition of incest. He failed to see how those who acknowledged the authority of the code could argue that the 18th verse of this chapter contained a special exception in favour of a deceased wife's sister. The verse simply forbade a particular form of polygamy, and in prohibiting marriage with a wife's sister during the lifetime of the wife could hardly be said to enjoin such a union after her death. He turned now to the social aspect of the question, and wished to remark in the first place that the burden of proving the necessity of the change rested entirely with those who desired to alter the ancient law. There were judgments of Lord Brougham and Lord Hatherley, which showed that the law as it now stood on this subject had been the law of England for twelve hundred years, and that was a strong argument why those who proposed a change should prove it to be necessary. The marriages with deceased wives' sisters had all along been illegal, although there were certain difficulties in the way of declaring them void, and all that Lord Lyndhurst's Act did was to declare that all those that had taken place before the passing of the Act should not in future be called in question, and that for the future all such marriages should be void without any declaration to that effect. All this went to show that the onus of proof lay on those who advocated change. It was said that the restriction was found to be irksome; but on whom? On those who had broken the law; and so it ought to be, and there were many changes of law that might be made if it were to be changed because it was irksome to those who had broken it. And the allegation of hardship to the children did not make any difference to his argument. It had been laid down by the present Lord Chief Justice that we should not make any change in the law except for the general good or in harmony with general sentiment; and he did not think that this condition had been complied with. He might not have an extensive acquaintance among those who had broken the law, but, so far as his personal observation had gone, he did not believe the majority of the educated classes were in favour of the change, and the most that could be said was that those classes were divided in opinion. As to the alleged irksomeness of the law to the poor, there was a great deficiency of evidence, and it was inherently improbable that the poor would favour the change, because they married early, and by early marriages the free and unmarried sisters would be fewer among the poor in proportion to their numbers than among the wealthier classes. It was asserted by those who had experience that the humbler classes were not in favour of the change. If the necessities of housekeeping and taking care of children were to be assumed as arguments in favour of this Bill they might be pressed in favour of legalising marriages with a good many other relatives. (Hear, hear.) The Parliamentary history of the measure did not altogether tell in its favour. The House of Commons elected in 1841 refused to allow of its introduction; that elected in 1847 read it a second time twice; that elected in 1852 read it a second time once, and once rejected it; that elected in 1859 twice rejected it; that elected in 1866 once rejected it; that elected in 1868 four times read it a second time, but the majority was reduced from 100 to a little over 30; the House elected in 1874 rejected it the only time it was presented to its notice. This Bill, being in the nature of an attack, was not again presented to a House of Commons found to be adverse to it, and he therefore maintained that we should have regard less to the number of times it had been passed than to the number of Parliaments that had rejected it. The fact that the House of Commons elected in 1874 rejected it at once and decisively was as good a fact as that the House elected in 1868 passed it four times, for if it had been presented four times to the later Parliament it would have been four times rejected. As to the deceased wife's sister being the natural guardian of the children, were the children really the chief consideration with a widower when he looked out for a second wife? Even if it were so, the deceased wife's sister would not be placed in a better position for taking care of the children by the passing of this Bill. It was said that the maintenance of the law placed England in a singular position; but why was that? The advocates of change had found Colonial Parliaments more facile, and had induced the Home Government reluctantly to assent to their Bills, but this was no argument why we should change a law which had stood for 1,200 years. It was said that the proposed change was a very small one, but it would be used as a lever for obtaining greater changes. The fact was that a law of such importance must be founded on some principle, and if we abandoned affinity and consanguinity we should not know where to stop; we should strike a blow at the prohibitions which rightly encircled family life, and we should do a great injustice to the many for the sake of a few. By passing this Bill their Lordships would do violence to the feelings of a large majority for the sake of a very small minority. The noble Earl said that if the Bill passed a widower would not be forced to marry his deceased wife's sister. But it would put it in his power to do so, and therein lay the mischief. The opponents of the measure were not afraid that by-and-bye it would become the custom to marry one's deceased wife's sister; but the difficulty and the danger which they apprehended would arise before the death of the wife. It was their objection to the alterations which would be effected in the relations in the family circle that led them to oppose the Bill. Women in households in England were fenced about by certain wise restrictions. He thought the wife's sister was one of those who were entitled to this protection, and their Lordships would do her a great injustice if they removed the prohibition. He was only too painfully aware of the inefficiency with which he had put forward what he honestly believed to be a very strong case. He asked their Lordships to reject this Bill, because it was founded on no principle, because it would settle nothing and unsettle everything in a sphere in which it was most important that change should not be lightly introduced. If the Bill were passed he believed that it would bring confusion where there was now harmony, that it would sacrifice the peace, the happiness, and the convictions of a large majority for the sake of the mere morbid cravings of a few, and that it would attach a fatal measure of success to a persistent and most unscrupulous agitation. (Cheers.) In conclusion, the noble Lord moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord Waterford, in supporting the Bill, argued that the existing legislation was only kept up by false sentiment, and an attempt to create blood relationship by law.

The Bishop of Peterborough said it was with very great hesitation and some reluctance that he ventured to address their Lordships on this question, and, strange as it might appear to their Lordships, he had really no intention of doing so when he came down to the House. His reason for speaking was this. He was aware that the ground he must take in opposing the Bill introduced by the noble Earl on his right was different from that taken by many of those who conscientiously opposed it. He had never been able to take what was commonly called the high scriptural or theological ground, at least as regards the Old Testament, in his opposition to this Bill. It had always seemed to him that the interpretation of the verse which the noble Lord opposite declined to make the basis of his opposition was questionable and had been questioned, and he was further of opinion that if we adopted one portion of the Levitical law as regards marriage it was difficult to see why we should not adopt the whole of it. Of course any precept of moral obligation was binding, even though it was in the Levitical law; but whether this particular chapter was of moral obligation was an open question. If it were the *onus probandi* lay upon those who took the opposite view to that which he adopted. Passing away from the theological and scriptural ground, he wished to deal with the subject on the ground on which the noble Lord who just now addressed the House threw some contempt. The noble Lord said that if we abandoned the Scripture it became wholly a question of sentiment. But sentiment was a most important, a most powerful element in such a question. Therefore, to dispose in that question of marriage of a sentimental argument, as though the question had nothing to do with sentiment, was hardly logical. He confessed that he would hardly have ventured to address their Lordships had it not been to express his thanks to the noble Lord opposite for furnishing one of the ablest arguments he had ever heard against that Bill. The noble Lord had the courage of his opinions. He had admitted that if you were to deal with that question as a question of principle you could only stop short at the prohibition of marriage with blood relations. The whole table of affinity would be swept away. The noble Lord had admitted—and he entirely agreed with him—that you could not sweep away one of the prohibitions in the table of affinity unless you were prepared to sweep them all away. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord, with a candour which did him honour, had plainly said to what that alteration of the law logically and necessarily led. He trusted that the supporters of the Bill would lay that matter to heart, and he thanked the noble Lord for that argument in favour of the Bill. He would pass from the question of sentiment, which largely and deeply entered into the consideration of that Bill. He had not had the advantage of hearing the speech of the noble Earl who moved the second reading, though he had heard that it was a remarkably able speech. But he hardly supposed that the noble Earl could have adduced any new argument. He ventured, therefore, to assume that the great argument in favour of the Bill was that it was a poor man's Bill, meeting in a special manner the needs and affections of the poor man. If he believed that, he would be the last person in the world to oppose the Bill. It had been the fashion of the supporters of the Bill outside that House to say that the opposition of the Bench behind him to the Bill was a bigoted and narrow opposition, and that they who live in palaces knew nothing of the wants and needs of the poor man; that in disregard to those wants they clung to an obsolete table of affinity in their Prayer-Books. But his opposition to that Bill would have been equally strong if the whole table of affinity were struck out. It was not as an Episcopalian or as a clergyman that he opposed that Bill, although he held that the deep convictions and rooted sentiments of the great majority of Churchmen were entitled to some consideration. (Hear, hear.) He opposed it because he claimed to know as much as any of their Lordships of the wants and sorrows of the poor man. He claimed that the Bishops of the Church of England, from personal knowledge, and from their conversations with their clergy, had some right to speak in that House on the condition and requirements of the poor. (Hear, hear.) But that Bill was not a poor man's Bill. It was from beginning to end a rich man's Bill. (Hear, hear.) It had been clearly pointed out by the noble Lord who moved the rejection of the Bill that the cases arose much more frequently in the homes of the rich than in those of the poor with which that Bill would deal. The Bill was supposed to give to the poor man who had lost his wife the advantage of having someone come in to his house to take charge of his children upon whom he could rely to treat them with kindness. But the fact was that the Bill immediately deprived such a man of that advantage for at least one year out of regard for common decency. (Cheers and laughter.) He hardly understood that laughter. He contended that in common decency a man could hardly seek a fresh wife before his first wife's remains were cold in the grave. In common decency, he repeated, one year was supposed to elapse before a man could bring home a fresh wife. Thus a man would be for one year at least prevented from bringing into his house a woman whom the law had declared to be no nearer to him than any other woman. Regard to the ordinary proprieties of life would prevent a widower from bringing home a woman whom he was permitted to marry. Thus for a year the children, whose case was so strongly advocated, would be left deprived of the most natural and effectual guardianship. As things were during the presence of the sister-in-law the widower would be able to find a suitable wife to take care of the children. Except, therefore, in the case of a guilty and criminal attachment during the lifetime of the wife there was not the inducement which it was supposed there was even for the poor man to marry his sister-in-law. Then it was said that the sister-in-law would prove the most affectionate guardian of her nephews and nieces. He doubted that proposition extremely. It might be the case so long as the sister-in-law remained childless. But when she had a child of her own all the possibilities of jealousy between that child and her dead sister's children would arise. The feelings of the *injusta noverca* arose in great measure from the love of a mother as well as from baser motives, and were not to be overcome by the mere fact that the stepchildren were the children of the stepmother's own sister. The broad facts of nature had to be taken into account, and it was important to bear that in mind when the noble Earl said that the only laws of God are the laws of nature. But it ought not to be forgotten that the laws of nature were the laws of a corrupted and fallen nature, and it could not be assumed that the passions of a fallen and corrupted nature represented the laws of God. (Hear, hear.) He pleaded not only for the poor man, but for the rich man also. He pleaded most earnestly for a class which especially needed protection—he pleaded for sisters-in-law. The relation of sister-in-law was one of the most beautiful

and endearing of all family relationships. There was a sweet tenderness and a depth of affection in it which could only be found elsewhere in the nearest ties of blood relationship. There were hundreds of brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law who had no thought of marriage with each other, and it was those whom the Bill would necessarily sever, as it would be no longer possible for the sister-in-law to remain in her brother-in-law's house when her sister had died. Social disturbance of a most painful kind would arise. He was not speaking of the disturbance which might arise before the second marriage. He was not speaking of the bitterness and jealousy which might be brought about by the attractions of the younger sister in the heart of the wife whom that younger sister might succeed. He was only speaking of the unfortunate sister-in-law who might for years have lived happily with her sister and nephews and nieces, but who by that Bill would be driven from their homes. And that effect was to be brought about for the sake of an experiment, and to gratify those experimentalising philosophers who found nothing so safe as to experiment upon matters of that kind without a particle of principle to guide them. Sisters-in-law might remain with brothers-in-law in a position dubious to the world, but in which their superior strength and virtue enabled them to despise the opinion of the world. Sisters-in-law might remain in charge of children. They might be evicted as sisters-in-law and put in as caretakers. (Laughter.) He hardly thought the practice of Irish landlords would meet with such favour on that (the Ministerial) side of the House. (Hear, hear.) He protested against this Bill because it contained no shred of principle, because it disturbed the marriage law with regard to affinity which had lasted for centuries. He did not use too solemn and earnest a word when he said, For God's sake find some other principle that you can introduce with regard to the marriage law. These were not times for unnecessary rash and experimental legislation on the subject of marriage. (Hear.) In the country districts other Bishops and himself knew that not only marriages of too near affinity, but marriages of too near consanguinity were of sadly frequent occurrence in the homes of the poor, and he dreaded the effect upon the home of the poor man when he would be told that the highest legislative assembly in the realm had, without any fixed principles, without any reason alleged for it, save this, that a great many desired it, introduced a perilous relaxation of the law of marriage, as to which not only the poor man, with his dull and uneducated mind, but the most accomplished and eloquent supporters of the Bill in that House could not find a logical principle that would prevent their going on to other degrees and to others and others again. (Hear.) This Bill cruelly disturbed the existing relationships of happy homes. It would not bring the advantages it was supposed it would bring, and if it did bring those advantages, those advantages would be terribly dearly purchased by the social evil, the immoral laxity, and the wild disturbance of the social relationships which this Bill would provoke. (Cheers.)

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

Contents	128
Non-contents	132
Majority against the second reading	—4

The result of the division was received with loud cheers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

BRADLAUGH AGAIN.

The claims of Mr. Bradlaugh were again thrust before the notice of hon. members in the Commons. Mr. LABOUCHERE presented a petition from the legal adviser of that Parliamentary white elephant so magnanimously sent to the House by the electors of Northampton. The said petition was to the effect that the proper officer of the House should be ordered to attend the Court of Queen's Bench to produce the paper Mr. Bradlaugh subscribed when he took the oath by force, and the copy of the New Testament which he used at the time. Mr. Labouchere made a motion in the terms of the petition, but the ever vigilant Mr. Newdegate opposed, and, as a consequence, the consideration of the matter had to be deferred in the ordinary way.

On the questions being proceeded with, Baron de Worms was informed by the PREMIER that in the opinion of competent authorities the destruction of the Suez Canal would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible.

THE COERCION BILL.

In Mr. GLADSTONE's reply to Mr. MONK in reference to the progress of the Coercion Bill, the right hon. gentleman confessed that it was a subject of anxiety to the Government to consider how they could expedite the passing of the Bill, but he was unable to say that the debates had been obstructive. The most difficult points had now been got over, and he apprehended that the remaining progress of the Bill would be more expeditious. There was, he added, amidst Parnellite and Radical cheers, no intention of asking for urgency to be declared on the Bill, partly because they hoped to be able to get on without it, and partly because asking for it was one thing and getting it was another, and though no doubt a large majority of the House would aid the Government in the matter, lengthy debate on such a motion would be inevitable.

A few ironical "Hears" from the Parnellities followed the latter statement. The House once more passed into committee on the Coercion Bill, and, as though emboldened by the announcement which the Premier had made, Mr. HEALY, on the fourth clause, jauntily resumed the discussion of his amendment, the object of which was to provide that exclusive dealing should not of itself be deemed to be intimidation. Upon this amendment the debate proceeded on the old lines, Irish members becoming, if possible, bolder in the defence of many of the most active forms of Boycotting, and in their defiance of the power of the Government to put the practice down. In the course of the debate it was incidentally stated by Sir William Harcourt that the feasibility of affording legal assistance to magistrates in the administration of the Act was under the consideration of the Government. The amendment was rejected by 258 against 34. An amendment in the name of Mr. Dillon, which, amongst other things, sought to provide that nothing in the clause should be taken to apply to the right of physicians to meet in consultation, and otherwise to cause injury to the business of any member of their profession who should attend a patient for the fee of 5s. or less, was next described by the Chairman to be apparently meant as a joke, and therefore ruled out of order. Mr. HEALY then moved an amendment to provide that nothing in the clause should be deemed to oblige any person to do what he had a legal right to abstain from doing, or to abstain from doing what he had a legal right to do. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, as a matter of course, refused to accept an amendment which would practically have repealed the preceding part of the clause, and thereupon Mr. PARNELL renewed his oft-repeated charge that the object of the Government was not merely to put down Boycotting, but to annihilate the right of the Irish people to combine. After further representations from the Irish and Radical benches, Mr. GLADSTONE and Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT both gave the House to understand that a saving clause will be introduced in respect to legitimate forms of combination, such as are recognised by the Trades Union Act. The amendment of Mr. HEALY was negatived by 96 against 33, and subsequently the question that Clause 4 stand part of the Bill having been formally moved, Mr. PARNELL, by way of testing, as he alleged, the *bona fides* of the Government, moved an addition to provide that a person leaving his employment, or breaking a contract, or refusing to buy of any other person or persons, should not be held to be guilty of intimidation, unless it could be shown that the leaving of employment, breaking of contract, or refusal to buy were not undertaken for the benefit of the person so acting, but for the injury of some other person. Upon this, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT declined to renew a discussion like that which had preceded, and on a question upon which assurances had already been given by the Government. After discussion, Mr. Parnell's amendment was rejected by 202 against 37, and after a debate, in the course of which Mr. REDMOND asserted that if the Government insisted on passing the clause they would make assassination one of the institutions of the land, the clause as amended was agreed to by 258 against 33.

At about midnight the committee proceeded to Clause 5, which provides that riots and attendance at unlawful assemblies, the taking of houses without the consent of the owners, aggravated crimes of violence against the person, and assaults on constables, bailiffs, and process-servers should be offences under the Act. An effort initiated by Mr. Labouchere was first of all made to amend the clause so far as it affected unlawful assemblies. The amendment of Mr. Labouchere having been rejected without a division, Mr. Dillon, who, like many of his colleagues, regarded the term "unlawful assembly" as much too elastic, moved that it should be struck out altogether. Sir William Harcourt resisted the amendment, and Mr. Dillon, having regard to the fact that there was to be a morning sitting next day, moved to report progress. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT asked the Committee not to assent to the motion, but after a somewhat warm discussion, in which Mr. Trevelyan appealed to the Committee to facilitate the passage of the Bill in view of the present state of Ireland, of which the public knew a great deal, but did not know all, the offer was made by the Government that they should divide upon the amendment and then report progress. This Mr. Parnell agreed to, denying that Irish members had any intention to obstruct. The motion to report progress was then withdrawn, and Mr. Dillon's amendment having been rejected by 196 against 25, progress was reported at 1.20.

The House went into Committee on Sir H. Giffard's Supreme Court of Judicature Acts Amendment Bill, and an amendment was moved by Mr. Pugh to get rid of the provision requiring that the rules of procedure made by the judges should be laid before Parliament forty days before coming into force. The Solicitor-General and the Attorney-General supported the amendment, which was opposed by Sir H. Giffard himself, but agreed to by 76 against 69, the Bill then passing through Committee. At 2.25 the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Peckham, East Dulwich, and Crystal Palace Tramways, the South London Tramways, and the Norwood District Tramways Bill were read a second time. Lord LAMINGTON having given notice of his intention to move, on Monday next, for the last balance-sheet of the Suez Canal, and to ask whether, under given circumstances, we could interfere for the protection of the Canal, Lord GRANVILLE volunteered the information that the Khedive and Dervish Pasha had left Cairo for Alexandria, and that Sir E. Malet had been requested to follow them. The Imprisonment for Contumacy Bill was then read a third time, and the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Amending Bill a second time. The recent importations of frozen meat from New Zealand, together with the desirability of preventing foreign meat being sold as home-grown, was next brought under notice by Lord LAMINGTON; but Lord SUDELEY said that the Government did not propose to introduce a Bill on the subject at present. A motion made by Lord CAMPERDOWN for a return of entails executed in Scotland, prior and subsequently to 1848, was agreed to, and at 6.20 their Lordships rose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

EGYPT, THE KILMAINHAM TREATY, &C.

"The hon. member will see by the course of events, and also by the papers to be laid before the House, the policy Her Majesty's Government are pursuing." Such, in effect (remarks the *Globe*), was the curt reply which Sir Charles Dilke made early in the day's sitting to interrogatories of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett as to the state of affairs in Egypt. The Ministerialists laughed, and for a moment the member for Eye looked discomfited, but, quickly recovering his composure, he observed that his question had had reference to the future as well as the past. Sir CHARLES stated that his answer referred to the future also, and again a tittor proceeded from the Ministerial benches. The Under Foreign Secretary, however, was not to be allowed to get off with mere negative replies and with a distribution of "chaff." Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Mr. LOWTHER, and others were also desirous of enlightenment, and as a consequence Sir CHARLES found himself constrained to make comparatively lengthy statements. From these the House gathered that Alexandria was now perfectly quiet. There were 12,000 Egyptian troops at the port, and the population was being disarmed. The number of killed in the disturbance was put down at fifty. The Khedive and Dervish Pasha had left Cairo for Alexandria. Steps had been taken to protect the Suez Canal and to restore telegraphic communication, if it should be interrupted. The Government had no information as to whether a new Ministry was being formed at Alexandria, and as to the whereabouts of Arabi Pasha they were not able to give any information. Sir Charles further stated, amidst cheers, that the present anarchy in Egypt could not be allowed to exist. With this the matter ended, and a few miscellaneous questions having for a brief space occupied attention, an inquiry as to the so-called Treaty of Kilmainham was addressed to the Premier by Sir W. BARTTELOT, who was more particularly desirous of information as to a second letter which had been submitted to the Government, and which was said to have been sent by Mr. Parnell to Mr. M'Carthy. With an assumption of lofty dignity the PREMIER, in reply, complained that it was discourteous, unbecoming, and unparliamentary to speak of a Treaty of Kilmainham when the existence of a treaty had been repeatedly denied. With regard to the letter which the hon. Baronet had spoken of, the Government, he said, if they consented to produce the documents on which they founded their action, would simply be shifting their own responsibility upon Parliament. Thus rebuked, Sir W. BARTTELOT disclaimed any desire to act discourteously. The matter ended good-humouredly, and the House thereupon once more resumed its work in Committee on the fifth clause of the Coercion Bill. Mr. CHARLES RUSSELL moved to omit the sub-section directed against persons taking or holding houses on land without the owner's consent. In the course of the discussion, the PREMIER said that he was prepared to amend the Bill so as to provide that one of the two resident magistrates who were to exercise summary jurisdiction should be a person of legal education, and also to confine the operation of the sub-section then being considered to cases of taking or holding possession forcibly. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND also promised to consider, prior to report, whether the time mentioned as regarded taking possession could be altered from six months to twelve. After this the amendment was withdrawn, and the sub-section having been altered in accordance with the Premier's proposal, it was formally agreed to. An amendment moved by Mr. MARUM, to provide that where questions of title were raised the jurisdiction of the magistrates should cease, having next been rejected by 224 against 37, Lord G. HAMILTON moved to extend the provision of the clause to any person who rescued any cattle or goods seized under any decree or order for county cess. On the ground that it had been found possible to deal with such offences by the ordinary law, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND declined to accept the amendment. It was supported by Mr. LOWTHER, opposed by the Parnellites, and finally rejected without a division. Mr. SEXTON then moved to omit the sub-section which provides that aggravated crimes of violence should be offences against the Act, and be summarily dealt with by the magistrates. He contended that under the first clause such crimes could be dealt with by the three judges, and he objected to a double jurisdiction. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, however, contended that it would be more convenient for the lighter cases to be dealt with by the magistrates summarily, and after discussion the amendment was withdrawn. Another amendment, moved by Mr. M'COAN, to omit the sub-section which proposes to specially constitute assaults on constables, bailiffs, and process-servers offences under the Act, was rejected by 282 against 31; and an amendment to limit the application of the clause to aggravated assaults was also negatived. Soon after progress was reported, and the Public Schools (Scotland) Teachers Bill and the Customs and Inland Revenue Buildings (Ireland) Bill having been read a third time, the sitting was suspended at seven o'clock.

THE COERCION BILL.

On the House resuming at nine o'clock, and again going into Committee on this Bill, Mr. SEXTON moved an amendment to provide that assaults on constables should not be specially dealt with. His arguments formed an impeachment of the Irish police generally, and it was followed by an excited discussion. The Chairman was just about to put the question to the Committee, when Mr. PARNELL indignantly rose, and, in consequence of no reply having been offered to Mr. Sexton, he threatened to move to report progress. Thereupon Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT laconically intimated that the speech of Mr. Sexton, from the way in which it held up the police to contempt and ridicule, itself showed the need of the clause. Mr. HEALY warmly defended Mr. Sexton and, with an insidious reference to the Home Secretary, quoted Pope's words with respect to a certain column, which "like a tall bully lifts its head and lies." Mr. GIBSON offered a calmly argumentative defence of the sub-section; but, in angry terms, Mr. T. D. SULLIVAN and Mr. PARNELL inveighed against power being given to send to prison with hard labour every man who "looked cross" at a policeman. To a large extent the Irish members attempted to convert the discussion into a general criticism of the merits of the police, and the Chairman found the utmost difficulty in restraining their impetuous desire to go out of their way to vilify those upholders of law and order. For a second time addressing the Committee, Mr. HEALY accused the Home Secretary of availing himself of the Premier's absence to swagger before the House. Mr. PLUNKET then eloquently defended the police—the sons and brothers of the Irish farmers. The discussion was continued with undiminished vigour from the Irish benches, the police being described by Dr. COMMINS, in the words of a German traveller, as "cosmopolitan ruffians." In brief but powerful terms the PREMIER condemned the vituperative speeches of the Parnellites, and alluded to the absence of proof in their statements. A few extreme Irish members like Mr. O'CONNOR POWER disagreed with the wholesale censure of the police, while holding that sufficient protection was afforded by the provisions relating to crimes of violence. Mr. CALLAN, rising to continue the debate, gratuitously observed that he rose when no one else had offered to do so because he found that under other circumstances he was never called upon. Hereupon the Chairman said that this was the second time that the hon. member had in this way reflected upon the impartiality of the Chair, and he must ask him to withdraw the expression. Mr. Callan complied with alacrity, and shortly after the amendment was rejected by 154 against 25. An amendment by the Attorney-General for Ireland to limit the sub-section to cases of assaults upon constables, bailiffs, process-servers, and others in the execution of their duty, was next agreed to, as was also the whole clause as amended, 176 being for, and 34 against. On Clause 6 an effort was made from the Irish benches to obtain a modification of the provisions against unlawful assemblies. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Parnell to make the provision applicable where persons insisted upon remaining members of unlawful bodies. This the Government refused to accept, but Sir William Harcourt offered to make the clause read, "Any person who knowingly is a member of any unlawful assembly." He also promised to consider the possibility of making a further concession in report, and upon this Mr. Parnell withdrew his amendment. The word "knowingly" was inserted as suggested, and, by 154 against 29, Clause 6 was agreed to, progress then being reported.

MR. BRADLAUGH.

On the House resuming shortly after one o'clock, Mr. LABOUCHERE moved his resolution to order the production in the Court of Queen's Bench of a book which Mr. Bradlaugh used in forcibly attempting to take the oath, and the paper that he subscribed. Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed, arguing that the action was collusive in its nature, and that until they were assured that the cause and the trial were real, and that there was a justifiable necessity for the appearance of the officers of the House, they should not comply with the motion. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, holding that they would give no countenance to the suit if they allowed their officers to appear, and that the Judges who had the issue before them were the proper persons to decide whether the suit was a genuine one or not, advised the House to accede to the motion. Sir H. GIFFARD said that he would be inclined to agree with the advice of the Attorney-General if he were satisfied that the action was not a sham one, in which there was no real plaintiff or defendant. Mr. WARTON, following, describing the action as an impudent defiance of the House by Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. STANHOPE moved the adjournment of the debate, with the intention, if the motion were carried, of afterwards moving for the production of the recent judgment in the case of Gurney *v.* Bradlaugh, so that some light might be thrown on the character of the suit. The motion was rejected by 85 against 65, and thereupon the adjournment of the House was moved by Lord CLAUD HAMILTON. After an appeal, however, from the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the latter motion was withdrawn, and that of Mr. LABOUCHERE was then agreed to. The House adjourned at 2.20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

EGYPT.

Sir CHARLES DILKE, replying to a question by Mr. BOURKE, said that he could not make any general statement as to the state of affairs in Egypt until the papers were prepared. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE said he quite understood that there must be some delay occasionally in the production of papers, but what the public and the House were interested to know was, what was the position of affairs. They wanted to know something at present of what they would know when the papers were published. Whenever the time came for reviewing the whole conduct of the Government it would be important to have these papers before the House; but at present there really was a desire to know what the Government was doing, and to have some idea of the policy they were pursuing. Sir CHARLES DILKE said the papers up to May 15 were absolutely essential, in the present situation of affairs, to understand matters; and no short statement could be made. He hoped the papers would be ready in the course of next week. Sir HENRY WOLFF moved the adjournment of the debate, and complained of the conduct of the Under-Secretary in keeping information from the House. He accused France of having raised the question by seizing Tunis, and said it was monstrous that the policy of the English Government should be subordinate to that of France. Sir CHARLES DILKE denied that there was any reluctance to give information. They were not acting under French influence, and were in perfect accord with the Sultan. He strongly deprecated the mischievous tone of such speeches as that of Sir Henry Wolff, which was calculated to embarrass our relations with other Powers. Baron HENRY DE WORMS complained of the reluctance of the Government to give information, and declared his belief that the Government had no foreign policy of their own, but merely followed the lead of France. Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL expressed a hope that a peaceful French Government would not be dragged into a violent solution of the difficulty by a Liberal English Government. Mr. ASHMEAD BARTLETT said that all the Opposition wanted to know was, what the policy of the Government really was. He criticised at length the Egyptian policy of the Government, and blamed them for not co-operating with the Porte.

Mr. GLADSTONE, after referring to the fact that no responsible member of the Opposition had taken part in the discussion, pointed out the inconvenience of continuing it in the absence of the papers. It was easy to do mischief by the unstinted indulgence of crude and irresponsible opinions. Although they had heard that the Government allowed everything to drift, that it had no competence whatever to enforce right views and no disposition to escape from wrong ones, although the Government was incompetent and the Opposition was silent, the House and the country might have the consolation of knowing that there were other gentlemen, and young gentlemen, perfectly prepared to announce, without doubt or difficulty, all that ought to be done and all that ought not to be done, and in what way and by what summary process these most difficult problems might be solved. The amount of information which Mr. Ashmead Bartlett possessed on foreign affairs was such that not only gentlemen out of office but gentlemen connected with the authorised and established departments of the Government could not for a moment compete with him. Questions that were difficult to them were easy to him; what was a crisis to them was no crisis to him; matters only required the appearance of common sense such as his to cause every cloud surrounding them to vanish. He (Mr. Gladstone) had been accused by Baron Henry de Worms of depreciating the importance of the Suez Canal. The member for Greenwich seemed to be unaware

that at the time when the Government of this country—the Government formed from the party opposite—was opposing the making of the Suez Canal, he (Mr. Gladstone) and many gentlemen on his side of the House took an active part in opposition to the Government, and in urging that the resistance to the making of this most valuable work should be withdrawn. As to the main question raised in the debate, he was bound to say he could not wonder that many persons were anxious as to the fate of their fellow-countrymen in Egypt. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett had complained that the Government had not answered a number of questions that had been put; but to none of those prospective questions was it their duty to give a categorical answer. If they had answered them they would have been merely limiting and curtailing liberty of action, not only on their own part, but on the part of all the other Governments, and especially on the part of Turkey. Their business was to reserve liberty of action and to indicate the ends they had in view without categorically stating the means to be employed. The ends in view had been so distinctly and repeatedly stated by Sir Charles Dilke that they were well known to consist in the general maintenance of all established rights in Egypt—whether the rights be those of the Sultan, of the Khedive, of the people, of the foreign bondholders, or whatever they might be. In fact, the single phrase that they sought the maintenance of all established rights, and the provision of due guarantees for those rights, was the description of the policy adopted by the Government. The Government of France had declared, in strong and unequivocal terms, its intention to labour in this matter loyally and heartily with the Government of England; and under these circumstances it was not for England to be behind the Government of France in declaring their intention to reciprocate that feeling. While he deeply deprecated all attacks upon the Government of a friendly Power so peculiarly associated with us in many portions of this matter, he did not intend to draw any distinction to the prejudice of other Powers—least of all to Germany and Austria. The Government accepted the charge that they were endeavouring to work in concert with the European Powers; but with regard to the alienation of those Powers, he must say that there was not a shadow of foundation for the assertion that even the generality of the Powers, or any of them, were at this moment otherwise than in hearty co-operation with England. He recognised the fact that in dealing with this Mahommedan population the instrumentality of Turkey was the best medium through which we could deal with them; and all along they had acted upon that principle. If there was ever a moment when that good understanding and that spirit of co-operation was strong and clear and unequivocal between the Government of Turkey and the Government of this country it was the present. All the Powers were combined in the prosecution of a common course. The Governor of Egypt, who, for his conduct during the last two or three trying weeks was entitled to confidence, was acting entirely with us. The Sultan, he believed, was acting in entire harmony with the Khedive, and unquestionably in entire harmony with the Governments of this country and of France, and, he thought, in entire harmony with the views of every Government. Not less than twice within the last few days Germany had stated that it was to the interests of all parties that a Conference should be assembled in Constantinople.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE recognised the justice of the observation that in the absence of information the present was not the time in which to discuss the conduct of the Government in Egypt. Still, it was not unnatural that questions should be raised and opportunities taken for putting inquiries to the Government and expressing opinions on a matter of such interest to the whole nation. He thought, also, that the Government had on one or two occasions, especially in some of the Under-Secretary's answers, carried their reticence rather too far. Without desiring to precipitate matters, however, the time had come when the House should be told in general terms by the Government what was the real state of Egypt in reference to the Khedive and Arabi Pasha; and with reference likewise to the protection of English life and property in Egypt, something more was required than the assurance that the Government had every confidence in Admiral Seymour's readiness, when necessary, to land marines at Alexandria. Sir CHARLES DILKE, referring to the measures taken for the protection of life and property, explained that the Consuls of all the Powers met Dervish Pasha on the subject, and insisted upon measures being adopted for that purpose; and that Dervish Pasha then stated that the Khedive and he would take the necessary measures in connection with Arabi Pasha. Mr. D. ONSLOW said that the complaint which the Opposition had had to make against the Government was, that they had treated the whole matter in a light-hearted manner which showed that they did not properly appreciate the gravity of the situation. Mr. COWEN asked the Government to state in clear definite language how things stood, and what they intended to do. Mr. CHAPLIN remarked that to look to Arabi Pasha, the agent of disorder in Egypt, for the suppression of disorder and outrage in future, was very like the Kilmainham compact over again. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT replied that the Government looked to Dervish Pasha as the representative of the Sovereign in Egypt. What relations there might be between Dervish Pasha and Arabi Pasha was not a matter for Her Majesty's Government to consider. Mr. LOWTHER urged that the position of Dervish Pasha resembled that lately occupied by Captain O'Shea in reference to the Kilmainham compact. In the opinion of the Government British subjects in Egypt were dependent on Dervish Pasha, and it was therefore necessary to ascertain the exact position held by Dervish Pasha. He asked the Government, who really was responsible for the maintenance of order? Mr. GOSCHEN deprecated the introduction into the debate of any questions in regard to the Kilmainham Treaty, and other topics which would be reported in the newspapers as having been received with roars of laughter. They were dealing with no laughing matter; and it was impossible for the Government to state in advance what measures they proposed to take without frustrating the objects they might have in view, and probably imperilling the lives of Her Majesty's subjects in Egypt. He contended that the policy of the Government was a grand one; and that, notwithstanding the national anxiety to obtain information, the moment now selected was not a favourable one for attacking the Government on account of their reserve. Sir HENRY WOLFF withdrew his motion for the adjournment of the House, and the subject dropped.

IRELAND.

A discussion on the subject of evictions was raised by Mr. PARNELL, who called attention to the increase in the number of them. Mr. TREVELYAN admitted the number to be appalling; but the Government, he said, could do nothing except to press on the Prevention of Crime Bill, with the object of passing the Arrears Bill with equal energy. With this end, he appealed to the Irish members to make their protests as short as possible; and he warned them that though the Government would consider any reasonable objection, no concessions were to be obtained by mere obstruction. Mr. SEXTON, Mr. MACFARLANE, Mr. GREER and other members spoke; and ultimately the House went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill, and was engaged for the rest of the sitting on Clause 7, which relates to illegal meetings.

Colonel NOLAN brought in a Bill for the Suspension of Evictions in Ireland.

Some other business was forwarded, and the House adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

EGYPT.

Lord GRANVILLE, replying to a question from Lord SALISBURY, stated the most recent official news received by telegraph from Egypt; but he declined to make any statement as to particular measures which Her Majesty's Government proposed to take in the carrying out of the policy which they had already announced to Parliament.

Lord SALISBURY maintained that Parliament had a right to know what measures the Government were taking for the protection of British life and interests in Egypt, where great works which had resulted from British industry, and great investments which were due to British capital, were being destroyed, and where the lives of members of the British community, of British officials, and of officers of the British fleet had been sacrificed within sight of the British ships of war. He described our "naval demonstration" as having demonstrated the impotence of Great Britain and the feebleness of her counsels.

Lord GRANVILLE complained of the violent attack made by Lord Salisbury on Her Majesty's Government. The Admiral had full power to act, but he would act in a ju licious manner. The Government would not be driven to injudious action by any taunts of the Opposition.

THE ENTAIL (SCOTLAND) BILL.

This Bill was read a second time, after a short conversation, in which some of the Scotch peers suggested that time for the consideration of the details of the measure should be given before the Committee was taken—a suggestion with which Lord ROSEBERY, who has charge of the Bill, expressed his readiness to comply.

Several other Bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes past five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

EGYPT.

A large number of questions were put in reference to the Egyptian crisis, and in the first place, in answer to Mr. BOURKE and Mr. SLAGG, who read telegrams received from merchants on the spot, describing the lives and property of Europeans as being in the greatest danger, Sir C. DILKE, said that if any claims for destruction of property were sent in they would be forwarded in the usual way to the Law Officers, and he said that a large ship had been ordered from Port Said, and several private ships had been engaged to carry off British subjects, of whom 300 had expressed their desire to leave Alexandria. In answer to Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE as to the papers, he contended that there never had been an occasion when papers had been produced more rapidly; and in answer to Baron DE WORMS, he said he had no knowledge that the Eastern Telegraph Company had been compelled to close their office at Cairo. In answer to Mr. J. LOWTHER, he read an account of the interview of the Consuls, the Khedive, and Dervish Pasha, at which he said Arabi Pasha was present and undertook to obey the Khedive's commands for the preservation of order, and at which Dervish said he would be jointly responsible with Arabi for the execution of the Khedive's orders for insuring the safety of the Europeans. Asked whether Arabi was treated at this interview as a traitor to his Sovereign or as the Khedive's Minister, he said he could not answer.

Sir W. BARTTELOT inquired whether the Khedive had asked for Turkish troops, and earnestly pressed the Under-Secretary to say what measures were to be taken to protect the lives of British subjects in case of another outbreak, to which Sir C. DILKE replied that he believed Dervish Pasha on various occasions had asked for Turkish troops; and on Sir G. CAMPBELL asking whether the European Governments had concurred in this request, he said he could give no answer. As to Sir W. Barttelot's second question, he reminded him that Admiral Seymour had a large force at his command (but he declined to go into precise details as to its strength), and that he as well as other Admirals at Alexandria, had power to land. Asked by Mr. CHAPLIN whether it was to be understood that a force would be landed, he said he could not anticipate what might be decided on by Sir B. Seymour and Sir E. Malet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. G. ELLIOT asked whether anybody accompanied Mr. O'Shea on his visit to Kilmainham. Mr. TREVELYAN said he knew nothing of the matter himself, but he was told by Mr. O'Shea that he had gone alone; and Mr. O'SHEA rose afterwards, amid much laughter, and said that not only had he gone alone, but he was informed by Mr. Parnell that nobody else had seen him that day. Subsequently Mr. ELLIOTT gave notice that he would ask whether Mr. Yates Thompson had been allowed to see Mr. Parnell, and when.

In answer to questions from Mr. ANDERSON and Mr. W. H. SMITH, Mr. GLADSTONE said the return recently presented as to the Irish Church Fund was not to be accepted as the information on which the Government asked the House to pass the Arrears Bill, but they were preparing information which he hoped would be before the House in a few days. In answer to questions as to legislation for stopping evictions, he said the only mode in which the Government could deal with the subject was by pressing the House to make progress with the Prevention of Crime Bill in order to get to the Arrears Bill, and with this view he gave notice that he would ask for morning sittings on Fridays, and that he would move to give the Arrears Bill precedence of everything but the Prevention of Crime Bill on every day on which it was set down.

In answer to a question from Mr. COOPE, Mr. GLADSTONE said that the Duke of Hamilton's sale had not escaped the attention of the Trustees of the National Gallery, and he had been in communication with them on the subject.

A question by Baron DE WORMS relating to the cession of Assab Bay to Italy led to a scene of some heat. Sir C. DILKE, in answering it, complained that additions had been made without notice, and, using the word "censure," he was interrupted by loud cries of "Order." Baron DE WORMS and Lord J. MANNERS appealed to the Speaker, who held that, however inconvenient might be the course pursued by Baron de Worms, he was within his right, and that any "censure" on him must proceed from the Chair.

Another incident arose out of a complaint by Mr. MACARTNEY that Mr. A. O'CONNOR, speaking out loud to another member near him, had described Lord G. Hamilton as a "miserable hound," and that when he had remonstrated against such language he himself had been assailed by Mr. O'Kelly as an "eavesdropper." Lord G. HAMILTON having expressed his opinion that it would not be for the dignity of the House to notice the words, Mr. A. O'CONNOR and Mr. O'KELLY, on an appeal from the SPEAKER, admitted that they had made use of this language, though it was not intended for Mr. Macartney to hear. The SPEAKER then expressed a hope that they would withdraw the words, for, though they were not used openly in debate, it should be the general desire of members to speak of each other with courtesy, whereupon Mr. O'KELLY and Mr. O'CONNOR expressed regret, and withdrew the words.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL.

The House then went into Committee on this Bill, and was occupied for the rest of the sitting on Clause 7, which gives the Lord Lieutenant power to prohibit public meetings which he believes dangerous to the public peace or the public safety. In the first place, Mr. Labouchere's amendment, proposed at the previous sitting, and defining an unlawful assembly as "an assembly convened for an unlawful purpose or with an intent to carry out a lawful object riotously and tumultuously," was again discussed with much iteration, and finally negatived by 77 to 38.

An amendment by Mr. MARUM, requiring that the Lord Lieutenant shall act on sworn information, was negatived by 59 to 41, and a motion by Mr. HEALY to strike out "danger to the public safety," after a long debate was negatived by 154 to 56.

Sir W. HARCOURT consented, at the request of Mr. HEALY, to provide that the clause shall not apply to electioneering meetings, and also that notice of the prohibition should be forthwith served on the promoters of the meeting. A further concession was made that meetings shall not be prohibited solely because of threats of an opposing party to break it up by force; but Sir W. HARCOURT strongly opposed a motion by Mr. SEXTON requiring that the order of prohibition shall be issued with the advice of the Privy Council, and it was rejected by 213 to 41.

The question of giving notice of the prohibition of a meeting was canvassed at great length, and after an amendment by Mr. PARNELL, that when six days' notice of the meeting had been given, three days' notice of prohibition shall be given, had been defeated by 176 to 49, Mr. SEXTON moved to report progress. On this motion, Mr. CAUSTON made an appeal to the Government to resort to continuous sittings for the purpose of forwarding the Bill and overcoming the obstruction with which it was met. Mr. PARNELL denied that he had obstructed or encouraged others to obstruct, and Sir W. HARCOURT observed that, though the Government was averse to proceeding to extreme measures, it was quite impossible that things could go on much longer in their present course. Mr. PARNELL offered to go on until Clause 7 was disposed of if the Government would give up their intention of a morning sitting next day; but Sir W. HARCOURT said it was impossible now to alter the arrangement, and after some further conversation the motion to report progress was negatived by 142 to 26. A second motion was negatived by 137 to 24, but Sir W. HARCOURT gave way to a third motion, and the Committee then adjourned.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

In the Division on the Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Albany voted for the Bill. The Duke of Connaught was unable to be present to vote for the Bill, but he paired in its favour with Lord Winmarleigh, against. Nearly all the members of the Government, with the exception of the Lord Chancellor, supported the Bill, but the leaders of the Conservative party and the bulk of their followers went into the lobby against it.

The comparative brevity of the debate on the Marriage with the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill caused some surprise. The Prince of Wales, however, was anxious that Division should take place as early as possible, and, in consequence, many Peers who intended to speak refrained from addressing the House.

A meeting in favour of legalising marriages with a deceased wife's sister was held at Exeter Hall on Saturday. The Earl of Dunraven, who presided, advocated a change in the law, and urged that England stands almost alone in prohibiting such marriages. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were agreed to.

The *Standard* says:—Among the supporters of the Government there is a strong belief that it will be necessary for Parliament to meet in the autumn in order to dispose of the Rules of Procedure. In the present state of public business it is impossible to settle that question before the middle of August; and there is a strong indisposition to throw over the subject for another year.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking at the annual meeting of the North Wilts Liberal Association at Chippenham on Wednesday, said his action in retiring from the Government had been taken as an indication that he was about to sever himself from the Liberal party. But such was not the case. It would be strange indeed if, agreeing with them in ninety-nine points, he left them because he differed from them on the hundredth. He thoroughly agreed with them on their general policy, and he hoped the day would soon come when he could unite with them in carrying those great liberal measures which the country needed.

The Hon. T. C. Bruce, M.P., speaking at Portsmouth, said the position in Egypt was one of extreme gravity, the issue of which he was entirely unable to see. He regretted that the French and English Governments were not on the same cordial terms in carrying out the agreement that established the control that existed in the time of Lord Palmerston. There were only two ways of ruling the Mohammedan people—one by force, and the other was by calling on those who guided them in their strongest convictions. The head of their religion was the Sultan, but, unfortunately, the French Government, in alliance with the English, undertook the Tunis expedition, which was one of the most unfortunate things ever done by any Government in modern times, for it engendered in the mind of the Mussulman the deepest detestation for Europeans, and to this event were to be traced the recent disturbances in Egypt.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE ON THE DUTY OF CONSERVATIVES.

The annual meeting of the Constitutional Union was held in St. James's Hall on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Edward Stanhope, M.P.

The report set forth that during the past year the number of members had largely increased, and that the financial position of the Society was satisfactory. The work done by the lecturers had been of a solid character. The committee particularly call the attention of members to the desirability of establishing during the summer and autumn of the present year working men's clubs in their respective districts. Gratifying assurances had been received from all parts of the country of the success which had attended the work of the Society, and the committee were confident that, by the enrolment of fresh members, its sphere of usefulness would be largely extended in the future.

The CHAIRMAN said that a very unexpected discussion had arisen in the House of Commons on the state of affairs in Egypt, which prevented Sir Stafford Northcote's early attendance. (Sir Stafford Northcote entered shortly after these remarks, and took the chair.) The appointment of Mr. Ernest Baggallay as hon. treasurer, and Mr. Stuart Sim as hon. secretary, for the ensuing year having been carried unanimously, Mr. STAVELY HILL moved the reappointment of Sir Stafford Northcote as president of the union. Mr. BARTLEY seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, on rising to speak, was received with loud cheers. He said he need hardly say that he was very much obliged to the meeting for the kind manner in which they had received and accepted the proposal of his friend, Mr. Stavely Hill. He was glad to accept the honour which had been conferred upon him, but at the same time he was bound to say that he was afraid, so far as the work of the institution was concerned, he felt he could not take a very active part, or give a full account of the work which the council had done. He was, however, anxious to connect himself with an institution which he thought was of great importance, and which he hoped would receive the cordial support of the Parliamentary party with which he worked. He was now anxious to do so, as the work they had had to do during the past year was of a heavy character. He was engaged in the House of Commons, and he might say in both Houses of Parliament. There was a great deal of correspondence, and in addition to this he had frequent calls, and to visit various towns in the country during the year. The result was that he could not devote so much time as he desired to the affairs of the Society. So far as the prospects of his party were concerned, he would say that it was untrue to state that it was not progressing; on the contrary, he saw several encouraging signs of life and activity. After remarking upon the value of the Constitutional Union as a means of educating the great masses of the people, the right hon. gentleman said it would not be appropriate at the present time to enter into a discussion with regard to the position of England in the various great political questions of the day, but it was hardly necessary for him to say the present was a moment when it was of the highest importance that Conservatives should be collecting their strength and preparing for a great struggle. It seemed to him that at the present time principles which a few years ago would have been taken for granted by ninety-nine out of every hundred persons in the country, were now all of a sudden brought up for discussion, and doubt was thrown upon them by persons in high and important positions. He would not be going too far if he said that even the duty of the Government to preserve life and property was occasionally called into question. Certainly, with regard to the duty of maintaining British interests both at home and abroad, they could not feel entire confidence in those who were at the present time responsible for the Government of the country. (Cheers.) The Government, however, seemed to have the most perfect confidence in themselves—(laughter)—and the most perfect confidence in their great leader; but if they were to judge of the Government policy by its results, more would have to be shown to them than at present they could see. (Hear, hear.) He was bound to say that it appeared to him that a great deal had to be inquired into both as to the conduct of home and foreign affairs. (Cheers.) He had been detained for a short period that afternoon by an important conversation which had arisen in the House of Commons with regard to Egyptian affairs. They could not but feel that the information they possessed upon the subject was very incomplete—necessarily incomplete, no

doubt—but still such as they had caused them very considerable anxiety and distrust with regard to the course which the Government had been pursuing, and accordingly upon the conduct which they might pursue in the future. With regard to the affairs of Egypt it would be premature to discuss the question; but it was obvious that information upon such a great and important question as this should be circulated, so that the people should be brought to understand the question, and should not be carried away by eloquent speeches which concealed the real position of the case, or the shouts of a multitude who would support their leader whether he was right or wrong. (Hear, hear.) He hoped among other things which would be brought before the Society would be a discussion on foreign affairs, and more particularly on the Egyptian question. As regarded the Irish question, it was the duty of the Opposition to support and to strengthen the hands of the Executive in maintaining order and protecting life and property. This they were willing to do, but they also felt it to be equally their duty to impress upon the Government the absolute necessity of their doing their duty, and of calling the attention of the public to any shortcomings they might think they observed in them. (Hear, hear.) He would not now discuss the financial policy of the Government, but content himself by expressing a hope that some of the lecturers the Society were sending out would deal with this question. If they considered the views of Mr. Gladstone before taking office, they would no doubt have had grand expectations of great things to be done; but if they looked to his performances, he thought they were agreed they had barely come up to the standard they had expected. The Government had certainly failed to do anything save add to the burdens of everybody. (Cheers.) He earnestly hoped the Union would remain thoroughly united with the Conservative party, and that they would find in the result of their exertions, when the time came for them to be put to the test, the strength which the party really possessed. (Cheers.)

THE BISHOP OF BEDFORD AND THE SALVATION ARMY.

A service of an interesting character was held in St. Faith's Church, Stoke Newington, last Friday night. The local corps of the Salvation Army marched in procession to the church, joined in some prayers and hymns arranged for their especial benefit, and listened to an address to them by the Bishop of Bedford. It must be understood, however, that all this was done at the request of one of the local leaders of the movement, who wrote to Dr. Belcher, the vicar, requesting him to invite the Army to his church, and pointing out that if the Salvationists met with a measure of success in reclaiming the lost, they must, from the very nature of the case, leave the after-work of building-up in the faith to the Church of England. After consulting the Bishop of Bedford, who thought that such an opportunity ought not to be missed, Dr. Belcher expressed his willingness to grant the request on the conditions that the Bishop should decide what form the service should take, and that the Army came to the church simply to join in the service and to be addressed as an ordinary congregation. These conditions were at once agreed to by the local leaders, who even sent back a request that the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed might be used in the service. Accordingly, the members of the Army, men and women, about two hundred in number, marched from their quarters to St. Faith's, a woman leading the procession with a banner on which was inscribed the motto of the Army, "Fire and Blood." Of course, they were followed by a large crowd; but it was an orderly one. They ceased singing their hymns when they reached the church, and entered the House of God quietly and orderly, the churchwardens conducting them to their seats, the women on one side and the men on the other. We noticed that all the women knelt and said a private prayer when they got to their places; but they all, without exception, rested their arms on the seats of their chairs, and turned their backs to the altar. The men all squatted, except those who had to stand in the aisle, and for whom no seats could be found. There was no choir, and the stalls in the chancel were occupied by the members of the local branch of the C.E.W.M.S., and by numerous men belonging to the communicants' guild of the church. Punctually at eight o'clock, the Bishop, vested in his rochet, was conducted by the vicar to the pulpit, and the service began at once with the hymn, "When I survey the wondrous Cross," sung without organ accompaniment, and with an energy almost terrific in its intensity. The Bishop then said the collects for Whitsun Day, for the Seventh Sunday after Trinity, for the Second Sunday in Advent, and for the Third Sunday in Advent. Printed papers of this service were distributed to each. The running comments and ejaculations which the "Army" made on any phrases that struck their fancies were very extraordinary, so opposed they were to the reserved, silent nature, especially in religious matters, of ordinary Englishmen. The Lord's Prayer, said by all present, immediately preceded the lesson, which the Bishop read from Ephesians iv. Then came the hymn, "There is a fountain filled with blood." The chorus—

> I do believe, I will believe,
> That Jesus died for me,
> That on the Cross He shed His Blood
> From sin to set me free--

was sung with extraordinary fervency, some of the people waving their hands about in time with the tune.

Then came the Bishop's address. His text was "Unto a perfect man." We print the address *in extenso*:—

There is the standard—the "perfect man" full-grown in Christian stature, not sinless, for "perfect" in the Bible does not mean sinless, but complete, fully furnished, not lacking on any side, but, as is popularity said, "good all round." The standard? Am I right? Is there nothing higher? Does God mean us to try only to be as good as a good man can be? Then what is this "measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ?" But, O God, this is too high for me! I can never reach so far as this! What am I that I dare cherish so lofty an ambition? Canst Thou not give me some lower aim—some pattern to copy not quite so far above my reach? Nay, nay, God will have us only aim at the highest. He will not let us find out blots or defects in our model, or we shall be content with blots and defects in ourselves. It must be nothing short of the infinitely holy—the absolutely perfect—pattern of Jesus. I know we shall not reach it here. Well; I hope to reach it some day. And even here I hope more and more to be "changed into the same image, from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of God."

But now I want, my friends, to try and picture to myself the "perfect man," in the lower sense of human completeness, as I can imagine him here amongst us in this England of ours, and in this nineteenth century. His heart is given to God. He is a "new creature." I don't care whether he has grown up into this new creature by slow degrees under the fostering dews of God's grace (and God does lead many of His dear children thus tenderly upward and onward), or whether he has been converted in later life through the fierce throes and desperate conflict of some spiritual crisis: he is not what he was by nature; he is the very opposite. He loves God; he hates sin. His affections are set on things above. He is, nevertheless, ever humbled by the thought of his own sinfulness and unworthiness. He confesses daily his own nothingness. He does not doubt the pardon, but he does not forget the sin. He lives a life of faith, realising the presence of God, the soul's eye open to see the things which are not seen. And this sense of God's presence makes him very humble, very reverent, very devout. He is a man of prayer. He lifts up secret thoughts of prayer to God many times in the day. "He is lowly in his own eyes, and maketh much of them that fear the Lord." He believes in the old truths as they have come down to him enshrined in God's blessed Word, gathered up and summarised in the Creeds of his Church. He cherishes the life of his soul by sacramental grace, believing that God uses and blesses the ordinances of His Kingdom as channels of grace. He has put away self in all forms—self-will, self-pleasing, self-importance, self-trust, self-assertion. He lives for God and for others. He is tenderly considerate for all, full of love and sympathy, not for the sorrowful and suffering only, but also for the sinful. He longs to help others, and echoes in his heart that grand saying of a saint of God of old, "I care not to be saved without you." He is, moreover, happy, bright, joyous; not counting that religion is fostered by a doleful countenance, but looking up to God as the God of his joy and gladness. I might fill up this rough sketch far more fully if I pleased, but I want to say two things about this picture:—First, that it is that of a character which I believe to be best nurtured and developed by the system of the Church of England; and, secondly, that (God be praised!) there are thousands, more or less, answering to such a description among the quiet homes and in the blessed family life of our English Churchpeople.

But—aye, but—turn and look. See these crowds of poor souls all about us. Walk through Bethnal-green, or Ratcliff, or Spitalfields, or Whitechapel on a fine summer evening, when all the people are out in the streets; or go into the lodging-houses and talk with the men there; or go with some district visitor from room to room in the miserable places they call home, and see the poor families huddled together so that it is hard to see how there can be any self-respect, or even cleanliness or decency; and then just think a moment of that picture I drew. Why, what do these poor souls know of all this? You might as well talk Greek to them as tell them much of what I have told you. Talk of heavenly affections and love of holiness to men wallowing in the filth of the foulest lusts! Talk of the blessedness of a life o prayer to men who use God's name only for curses! Talk of the power and grace of sacraments to men who have no conception of anything beyond what their senses tell them of! Talk of the grand old Creeds to men who have never realised the very first words, "I believe in God!" Talk of unselfishness to men who have never acted on any other motive than self! Talk of happiness in religion to men whose only idea of happiness is the indulgence of the passing passions! O, my friends, there is something to do before all this. We want to tell these poor souls just the very first and simplest things we have got to tell. We want to tell them, as we would our own little children, of a God Who loves them even in their sins, of a Saviour Who died for them that they might live, of a Spirit Who will help them to break their fetters and be free. I know it is just this you are trying to tell them. God guide, and help, and bless all who are striving to carry to the lost the message of salvation, and to bring them to the Saviour! I should be strangely constituted if, being called to preside, as Bishop, over the Church of England in East London, I should be indifferent to any efforts to win the masses of our people, who, alas! lie for the most part outside all present religious influences, to a knowledge of Christ and a hope beyond the grave. You do not work in our ways, and I should be untruthful to let you suppose I can approve of all your ways; but there are the masses of the godless and indifferent. We will have no jealousies. Go, in God's name, and drag them out of the mire, if you can! Perhaps they need a trumpet-call louder and more startling than we have learnt to blow. At any rate, we are not ashamed to confess that you are teaching us by your zeal and courage to ask ourselves some questions, which I asked publicly at the Mansion-house last Monday—Is it possible that we have been too cold? Is it possible that we have been too straightlaced? Is it possible that we have been lacking in the intensity of our longing to seek and to save the lost? If you teach us Church-people to ask ourselves such questions as these, we shall owe you a debt of gratitude. Perhaps, as I have urged on various occasions, we may have been more studious in cultivating and beautifying the garden-plots than in reclaiming the waste places; more ready to bend our energies upon polishing the shafts and carving the capitals than upon hewing the rough stones out of the quarry. Perhaps this is in some measure the result of our parochial system. At any rate, the clergyman, in such a district as East London, is not only tied to his own parish, but has more than enough to do, if he tries to labour faithfully, with his regular Church services and preaching, his Sunday-school, and often day-school as well, his constant ministrations to the sick, his pastoral house-to-house visiting, his Bible classes, Confirmation classes, and Communion classes, and a multitude of minor matters perpetually claiming his thoughts and time. God grant, nevertheless, that we may be stirred up to more earnest and self-denying evangelistic efforts, and may more and more win such for Jesus. It is a reproach indeed to Christians that now in these latter days we must be again and again laying the foundation. But till the foundation is laid there can be no building up. What I am sometimes afraid of is lest we be content with laying the foundation. I know how it is in Missions. A whole parish is stirred. A spirit of awe and solemnity falls upon it, as the prayers of God's people go up to the Throne, and such are bowed down before the constraining grace of God. And many, smiting their hearts and crying "God be merciful to me a sinner," go down to their house justified. But all this is foundation-laying. And the blessedness of a Mission in a parish rests mainly on the afterwork. There is the building up to be done—long patient work. The Apostle in the 6th of Hebrews would not have us go on laying again the foundations. (Mark his six foundations—two inward graces, repentance and faith—two outward ordinances, baptism and the laying on of hands—two future realities, resurrection of the dead and eternal judgment.) No, he would have us go on unto perfection. And this I know, my friends, ye desire—ye long after holiness. Holiness is a high aim, but without it no man can see the Lord. Oh, think how wonderful is the work of God! See His double work in the soul. He pardons and He makes holy. There is the gift of mercy and there is the gift of grace. The Blood of the Son washes away the guilt. The power of the Spirit rescues from the tyranny. We are justified by the merits of the Son. We are sanctified by the grace of the Spirit. And yet it is one God, and His work is one. God is not divided, and His work is not divided. We cannot accept the work of One Person of the ever-blessed Trinity apart from the work of the other Persons. It used to be a favourite subject of discussion whether pardon preceded the beginnings of holiness, or whether the first quickenings of new life in the unconverted soul preceded the gift of pardon. Surely all this is sadly unpractical and unprofitable. What each one wants to know is that he is saved by the power of God from sin, the Son by his atonement delivering him from the guilt of sin; the Holy Ghost, by His grace, delivering him from the power of sin. God be praised for this double cure of sin—double yet single, twofold in operation, yet the united work of a God Who is One! Perhaps, my friends, we make one distinction here which we ought not to make. We believe in the infinite merits of God the Son. Do we always believe in the infinite power of God the Holy Ghost? Yet he can sanctify us wholly. He can conquer sin in us. He can strengthen us to keep God's laws. He can save us from wilful transgressions. He can lead us onward and upward till we come "unto a perfect man." I have already at the very first disclaimed all thought of sinless perfection on this side the grave; yet there are high attainments possible for those who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.

But mark. The Spirit is a Spirit of obedience and of order. Don't let us despise ordinances. Jesus did not. Why, think of baptism. How expressly commanded! How highly honoured! St. Peter uses stronger language about it than I should have dared to use; and yet Christians think lightly of it! Look at Holy Communion, except the Lord's Prayer, the only act of worship enjoined by the Lord. How high and heavenly are the words that are written about it! How blessed are its promises! How manifold its privileges! And yet men think they can serve the Lord without it! Then, again, there is confirmation, so sanctioned by Apostolic practice, so stamped with approval as one of the "principles" or foundation truths of the doctrine of Christ, so honoured by God in its power in the lives of His children! And yet men hold it as naught. Now, sacraments and ordinances cannot save. Only Christ can save. But they are blessed helps to the soul, blessed channels of God's good gifts. And we, who know their blessedness, are always ready and thankful to instruct and prepare any who are longing to seek grace in these means of grace.

Well, we want to grow up into Christ in all things. We want to get up higher. Oh! it is a grand ambition God sets before us. I often think this growth up into Christ is like that mountain-climbing in the snowy Alps, in which our brave and hardy young Englishmen take such delight. They have come to the beautiful valley whence the ascent is to begin. See, they point to that far distant, airy point of glittering snow in the distant sky. That is their aim. I remember the first time I saw Mount Blanc, the giant of the Alps. It was from a little island in the lake close to Geneva. The distance had been all day hidden with clouds, but in the evening the clouds parted and the sky cleared above our heads. Still not a mountain was to be seen; till suddenly, as the open space widened and the cloud line got farther off, there appeared in the distant sky—so high, it seemed a vision of heaven rather than a thing of earth—the glorious summit of the mighty mountain, the three snowy points glowing with exquisite rosy light, as they caught the evening rays of the sun which had set to all the world below. No wonder a Russian standing beside me put his hand on my arm, and pointing to the vision, exclaimed in almost breathless awe, "My God!" And there—seemingly far above our reach—stands our model. It is the Lord Jesus Himself. Oh, so high! Oh, so pure! Oh, so heavenly! Who will ever climb there? Aye, but watch those earthly climbers. They have made all careful preparations; they have laid aside every weight; they carry no entangling garment; they are armed against all danger; they have provision of food for the long, hard struggle. And they start. See, above them, near at hand, is a lower mountain range. For hours they toil up. No resting, no looking back, no faint-heartedness. And then they have gained the first height. And what do they see? Why, range upon range, height upon height, point after point, all to be won before they can reach the glorious summit. Surely the children of this world are wiser than the children of light. Why, the Alpine climber thinks nothing of toil and labour and danger and difficulty that he may reach his goal. And we? Oh, how soon daunted! How quickly wearied! How easily discouraged! Are we really ready to struggle half as bravely to reach our goal as that climber is to reach his? See what our Apostle said about it. He was a grand climber. "Forgetting those things which are behind" (he thought nothing of the points already reached—he was no more satisfied with them than the Alpine climber to have attained to that first ridge) "and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press . . . " (Phil. iii. 13). He was not the man to sit down and say "I have done enough." He was not the man, as soon as he had set foot on the mountain of holiness, to shout as if he had touched the awful summit. Oh, that pattern of Jesus! How it does make one tremble sometimes! How it does stagger one to look up and try to measure the distance. I, such a beginner, so low down on the mountain, with such puny strength, with such feeble courage! and He so far, far off, so utterly pure and spotless and heavenly! Who shall bring these two things, so different, so far apart, together? Who shall help me even a little higher up this vast and awful mountain? Even God the Holy Ghost. Praise the Lord for Pentecost! Praise the Lord for the mantle of our Elijah, which the ascending Master cast down on His Church! O my brothers and sisters, with the blood of Jesus to cleanse from all sin, and with the power of the Spirit to deliver from all bondage, and to lead into all truth and righteousness, we may be very brave, I think.

But I turn once again to my text—"Unto a perfect man." How are we to come to this? I have told you the only sufficient power. Yet as we struggle onwards and upwards we pass through an atmosphere, as it were, which we breathe and which makes us strong. For it is "in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God" that we must come "unto a perfect man." I am glad that the request to join before we part in saying together the Apostles' Creed came from you. I am glad, for it shows that you do wish to march on "in the unity of the faith." I glory in the grand old Creed: it is so simple, so uncontroversial, so historical. Why, it is almost all just fact and not doctrine. Doctrine is very precious; but history is before doctrine. And it is often to me a relief from the weary disputings of controversy to turn to the simple words of the Apostles' Creed, and to rest there. For there, too, have we the "knowledge of the Son of God," as Christians have known him from the beginning—"Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to-day, and for ever."

God leads us all on, in His own ways, onwards and upwards, from grace to grace, and from strength to strength, by the power of His Holy Spirit, and through the merits and mediation of His dear Son! Amen.

After the sermon came a recitation of the Apostles' Creed, and the hymn, "I heard the voice of Jesus say." The Bishop's blessing concluded the service, the "Army" marching back to their quarters in procession, singing their hymns. The service was very successful, and the chorus of "Amens," "Allelulias," and "Glory" sometimes almost drowned the voice of the preacher. Many of the "Army" bowed at the Holy Name whenever it was mentioned, some few were even detected crossing themselves, and one prominent female Salvationist, before leaving the church, turned to the altar, and said, "How beautiful is the house of God." Dr. Belcher has announced his intention of holding "Army" classes for instruction in doctrine and preparation for the Sacraments.

A LAY OF LAND-LEAGUE CHIVALRY.

I come the Knight-Errant of murder—I come the
Concealed Cavalier;
The lists of my jousting are ready wherever a stone-
wall is near
And I watch with a brow never-blenching the foe
who meets never my eye,
For I fire from the hedge or the dyke as he comes
unsuspectingly by.
The brains I have riddled with bullets have schemed,
it may be, for my good;
The hands that drop shattered and helpless have
given me clothing and food;
But I, with the Celt's poet-nature, am e'en in ingrati-
tude grand,
And I'd risk soul and body together to rot at my ease
on the land.
And now we have murdered a soldier—'tis too much
like regular war—
While they motionless sit in their saddles we've kill'd
them with brick-bats before;
And going belated to barracks a red-coat is caught
now and then,
And, fifty to one, we have batter'd his life out to
prove we are men.
Now we've dropp'd a dragoon in his glory by bullets
fired out of a gun,
And he fell like a soldier in battle, and only four
firing at one.
He saw not the danger in waiting—just thinking of
nothing at all;
But even dragoons cannot frighten the courage that's
backed by a wall.
Not only slain farmer and soldier, nor widows burnt
out of their farms,
A trophy far fairer has fallen to grace our all-conquer-
ing arms;
The torture of Cattle might give us than Bayard's a
loftier meed,
But a lady shot dead in her carriage is Chivalry's
doughtiest deed.
Then here's to the glory of Ireland! Look down on
us, heroes of old;
Stir, warrior-bones, as we pour you libations of blood
on the mould!
Yet slayers of Vikings, your sword-play is not what
your children desire;
So soldiers are shot from the road-side, and farmers
are killed by the fire.
Yes Erin for ever! And spreading the fame of her
sons far and wide,
Wild justice of vengeance for ever! as long as it's all
on one side.
But if our slain enemies' kinsmen should take to wild
vengeance likewise,
The Land League Knight-Errant must vanish, I
shrewdly and sadly surmise.

—*St. James's Gazette.* W. ST. L.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

In Egypt the worst forebodings have been realised. The mission of DERVISH PASHA has failed so far as it was directed to the re-establishment of law and order. Disturbances broke out in Alexandria, and there was a massacre of Europeans by the natives, in which some three hundred lives were lost, and many English were killed, including several men belonging to the fleet, whilst the English Consul was severely wounded. The KHEDIVE and DERVISH PASHA have fled from Cairo to Alexandria, and the government of Egypt has been practically abandoned to ARABI BEY. A panic has seized upon the European inhabitants, and they are hurriedly fleeing from the country. There appears to be too much reason for panic, since from all sides news comes of the fanatical feeling which the Mussulman population now displays towards Europeans In the meanwhile, nothing is known as to the policy that, under the existing grave conditions, will be pursued by HER MAJESTY'S Government. All that is clear is that so far they have done nothing. A Conference is talked about, and a Turkish intervention is discussed. But all this time an English ally is abandoned to his fate, the interests of the Empire are neglected, and the lives and property of British subjects remain unprotected. The Government promises "papers," however. It is possible that the English people will scarcely rest contented with this concession to their outcry of indignation and shame.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill has been rejected in the House of Lords by the narrow majority of four. The debate was only noteworthy for the telling speech of the Bishop of PETERBOROUGH in opposition to the measure. The familiar assertions and fallacies that have been year after year adduced by Sir THOMAS CHAMBERS and other members in the House of Commons were this year paraded in the Upper House by Lord DALHOUSIE and a few of the Peers. The arguments in favour of a measure that gives an indemnity to those who have broken the law, that will revolutionise existing social arrangements, and that will injuriously affect the sanctity of the home and the family, ought to be of overwhelming strength. But the reasons that are set up are actually very few and very feeble. In effect, we are told that the law is one that many have broken and that many more would like to break, that in various other countries and in most of our colonies the restriction on similar marriages does not exist. It is endeavoured to represent the question as a poor man's question, as if this affected the morality or the expediency of the point at issue. As a matter of fact the question is essentially a rich man's question, and the agitation is one that has been solely kept alive by a lavish expenditure. Against the present Bill it is a conclusive argument to point out that if the principle involved is sound, then it ought to be carried much further. If marriage of one kind within the prohibited degrees of affinity is permitted, why is any one to be held illegal? If a man is to be allowed to marry his wife's sister, why not his wife's daughter, or his wife's mother? The claims of mothers-in-law and step-daughters can be supported by precisely the same arguments that are used in the case of sisters-in-law. The present Bill is incomplete and illogical, and on that ground alone has no claim to the favourable consideration of the Legislature.

Whilst it is satisfactory that the Bill for the Abolition of Sisters-in-Law has been defeated, it is highly to be regretted that the majority against it was so small. It is an open secret that one reason of the large vote secured for it in the House of Peers is the vigorous fashion in which the Prince of WALES exerted himself to secure its success, canvassing for votes on behalf of his pet measure with strange energy and persistency. It is to be regretted that on a question of this kind the Prince of WALES should act with a want of the tact and judgment that ordinarily distinguish his public action. It is difficult to understand why a consummate man of the world should go out of the way to offend what he would at least admit are the highly respectable prejudices of highly respectable people. It is natural that the suspicion should arise that there must be some strong unavowed motive for adopting a course that, to say the least, is not distinguished for its discretion. The explanation was offered that a marriage was contemplated, if this measure became law, between the Grand Duke of HESSE and the Princess BEATRICE. The disgraceful calumny was at once officially contradicted. It is certain that the QUEEN would not allow her daughter to contract a marriage that half England would regard as incestuous. A reasonable explanation of the Prince of WALES'S action has yet to be given.

The new Coercion Bill is making way very slowly through the House of Commons. The Home Rulers, aided by some of the English Radicals, are resolved that the passage of the measure shall be delayed if it cannot be prevented, and apparently hope that the results of their pertinacious opposition will be that they will secure from the Government concessions which will materially impair the efficacy of the Bill. There are rumours of negotiations between Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. PARNELL, and Mr. LABOUCHERE, having for their object the withdrawal of Irish opposition at the price of important modifications of the stringency of the more useful clauses. The danger of some transaction of this kind is an obvious one. In the meantime a fresh outcry has been raised against evictions, and Mr. TREVELYAN has had the insolence to stigmatise as "cruel and unpatriotic" the conduct of the Irish landlords who have been driven to assert one of the few of the legal rights that is left to them. No rent is the alternative to evictions, and evictions are the only means by which the policy of the Land League can be met with and defeated. The Government distinctly invited landlords to avail themselves of their legal remedies, and it is the very impudence of faction for Mr. TREVELYAN to revile and abuse the men that his colleagues have in so many cases driven to ruin. That the Land League should exclaim against evictions is natural enough, for the men who are being evicted are the supporters of the Land League who have faithfully followed the policy that Mr. PARNELL has advised. The Irish landlords will be exceedingly foolish if they pay any regard to the clamour of the Land League or the affected horror of Mr. TREVELYAN. The more they yield the more will be taken from them. It may be safely asserted that few of those who are evicted are cases of honest distress; they are cases of men who are paying the just penalty of their dishonesty. It is the duty of the Government to take care that no unnecessary hardship is suffered, and now is the opportunity for putting into operation the Emigration Clauses of the Land Bill that so far have been allowed to remain of no effect.

Prince VON BISMARCK has suffered a crushing defeat in the Reichstag. The Tobacco Monopoly Bill has been rejected by a majority of 276 to 43. It was well known that there was no prospect of securing the acceptance of the measure, but it was not foreseen that the adverse majority would be so large. The penal dissolution that was threatened had no effect in reducing the majority; it is tolerably well known that a General Election at the present time would only augment the numbers of the Opposition. Public opinion in Germany is, in fact, violently opposed to the new financial and social policy that Prince VON BISMARCK has elaborated. The dangers and the growing influence of Socialism are recognised, but it is not believed that the evils of Socialism can be effectively combated by the fantastic expedients which the German CHANCELLOR puts forth. In the foreign policy of Prince VON BISMARCK the German people place with good cause the fullest confidence, but his domestic policy attracts no support. The decision of the Reichstag is not likely to have any important results. A dissolution is certain not to be resorted to since the Government has nothing to hope from it. Prince VON BISMARCK does not hold office at the goodwill of the Parliament, and will disregard a hostile vote for which he was amply prepared.

The resignation of General IGNATIEFF and his withdrawal from the direction of the internal affairs of the Russian Empire have been universally welcomed by Russians. General IGNATIEFF has contrived during the time he has been in office to attract such widespread unpopularity that even the nomination of General TOLSTOY in his place is regarded with feelings of rejoicing. General IGNATIEFF has in effect failed entirely in effectively discharging the work of Government. His tenure of power has been chiefly notorious for the infamous crusade against the Jews, with which he has scarcely affected to conceal his sympathy. He has done nothing to improve the political condition of the Empire. How bad the state of affairs is and remains is clear from the fact that the CZAR since his accession to the throne has never ceased to be a prisoner in his palace. The *régime* for which General IGNATIEFF has been responsible has failed to effect any amelioration. It remains to be seen whether Count TOLSTOY will be more fortunate. The past political career of the new Russian Minister of the Interior does not, however, justify any sanguine hopes for the future. The foreign policy of Russia is likely to be in some degree affected by the change of Ministers. General IGNATIEFF was bitterly opposed to Germany and German influence, and in Berlin, not less than in Moscow and St. Petersburg, there has been exultation over his downfall.

EGYPT.

The Radical Government proceeds from blunder to blunder, and is pursued by disaster after disaster abroad as well as at home. In Egypt it is confronted at the present time with the utter overthrow of its plans and policy, and the absolute destruction of the ruinous illusions in which it has indulged. The authority that England claimed and has always upheld in Egypt is upset, the KHEDIVE, to whose support the English Government is pledged, is a fugitive from his capital, British subjects are massacred under the very guns of the British fleet, and the British Government does not dare to stir on their behalf, and does not dream of protecting them in life or avenging their death. It has been reserved for Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government to make the English people taste all the bitterness of national humiliation. The inevitable penalties of entrusting the control of the affairs of the Empire to a Ministry of fools and fanatics have been strikingly shown during the two years in which Ireland has been reduced to anarchy, Afghanistan has been abandoned, the Transvaal surrendered, and Egypt sacrificed.

The strangest want of foresight and the most marvellous political ignorance have marked the dealings of the Radical Government with Egypt. It is many months ago now since it became evident that a movement was in progress in Egypt which, unless it were decisively checked, was full of peril for English authority. When ARABI BEY broke out into direct revolt against the KHEDIVE, it was apparent that resolute action and firm decisions were imperative. But the English Government could come to no determinations, shrank from bold measures, could agree upon no policy, and was content to drift with apparently only one anxiety—to study the susceptibilities of France, and to be guided in all things by the exigencies of the French alliance in which it had become entangled. The policy of drifting only led from danger to danger. Encouraged by impunity, ARABI BEY became daring and more desperate. At last the French and English Governments, when Egypt was on the brink of anarchy, ventured to send an ultimatum, calling for the exile of the leaders of what was in effect a revolt against European authority in Egyptian affairs, and had recourse to the farce of a Naval Demonstration from which remembrances of Dulcigno did not deter them. The Naval Demonstration was disregarded; the Ultimatum was mocked at. An appeal was then made to Constantinople, and the help of Europe was at the same time invoked, and a conference of Ambassadors proposed to suggest means for dealing with dangers and difficulties that it was the duty of England itself to meet and overcome, either with or without the aid of its French ally. The irony of the situation created by the appeal made by a Cabinet of which Mr. GLADSTONE is the head to the Sublime Porte for help in discharging the responsibilities of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government naturally moved Europe to ridi-

cule. The scheme of the Conference failed, as all the devices of this incapable Ministry had previously failed. The Turkish Government despatched, however, Dervish Pasha, as its commissioner, to Cairo, in order to effect an arrangement by the exercise of the supreme authority of the Sultan. It was sufficiently obvious that any arrangement carried out through Turkish intervention was not likely to advance the interests of Great Britain. But the present Government has always had far more regard for its own peace and tranquillity than for the Imperial interests, and it is probable that it was not greatly affected by this consideration. Until now, however, the mission of Dervish Pasha has been unsuccessful, as far, at least, as its ostensible objects are concerned. The Khedive has been compelled to fly to Alexandria, accompanied by Dervish Pasha. Arabi Bey has absolute control of the Egyptian Government. And the entire overthrow of European influence in Egypt has been marked by a massacre of Europeans at Alexandria.

In the formidable crisis that at present exists, it is natural that a deep anxiety should exist to know what course the Government intends to follow; whether it proposes to undertake the protection of the lives and property of its subjects in Egypt; whether it proposes to redeem its pledges to support the authority of the Khedive; and whether it proposes to maintain English interests in Egypt, and, if so, what measures are to be resorted to to effect these objects. But the Government refuses all information, and takes refuge in stolid reticence and adroit evasions. It is possible that the proposal for a Conference will be revived; it is possible that a force of Turkish troops will be despatched to re-establish order. But the Government does not know, and cannot say. The silence observed is, after all, not merely a desire for mystery; it is simply the shelter used to conceal the shameful truth that no decisions have been arrived at. In the days of the Transvaal surrender the present Ministry was rudely styled a Cabinet of Curs and Cowards, and of the many unflattering appellations that have been heaped upon it, it is this one that will probably recur to men's minds now. When British subjects are massacred—when British interests are imperilled—when an ally of Great Britain is a fugitive from his capital and in peril of losing his throne and his life, it is for a British Government to act for itself. It is no time then to consult the sentiments or the susceptibilities of allies; it is no time to appeal to European Powers for advice in a question which concerns English honour and English interests; it is no time to transfer the task of discharging its responsibilities to a foreign Government. Some four or five thousand English troops landed at Alexandria and marched upon Cairo would cut short a crisis that, if it is allowed to endure, may see all that is of importance to England in Egypt utterly lost, or only to be regained at a cost that one may well shrink from contemplating.

THE INCESTUOUS MARRIAGE BILL.

The narrow majority in the Lords on Monday is another warning of the way in which great causes are brought to ruin. The Archbishop of Canterbury—who could defeat Lord Beaconsfield himself to give our churchyards to the spoiler—was absent. The Archbishop of York was silent. The only Prelate who took part in the debate was the Bishop of Peterborough, who said he had no intention of speaking when he came into the House. But for his sudden change of mind, then, *none* of the accredited representatives of the Church would have opened their lips for the estate "instituted of God in the time of man's innocency, and signifying the mystical union "betwixt Christ and His Church."

We do not thank the Bishop for his speech. He began by throwing over the Scripture and the Church, to the unmerited discouragement of Lord Balfour, who had very ably defended both. In meeting the Bill on its own low ground of expediency, his Lordship could say nothing becoming a Bishop—nothing that might not have been better said by a temporal Peer. The point that brought him up—Lord Waterford's denial of the whole principle of affinity—could not well be missed; and why should not affinity be altogether disregarded if there is no Divine ordinance of holy wedlock, and no Divine law of incest? In adjuring the House to find some other basis for the law of marriage, before they invalidated the existing one, the Bishop forgot that he had left them nowhere to search in withdrawing the Old Testament from the argument. Lord Balfour justly said that if the Levitical degrees are not binding, there is nothing in the Bible to prohibit any union even of the nearest blood relations. Certainly, the "oneness of flesh" repeated from the Old Testament in the New speaks as much for affinity as for consanguinity.

While demolishing with his usual vigour the hypocrisy of the "poor man's" argument, the Bishop fell into the kindred unreality of protesting that if it were really a poor man's Bill he would be the last to oppose it. He could not have meant that the least educated classes of society are better judges of morality than those of higher culture, or that the lust of the flesh is to be more indulged to the poor than the rich. His pathetic plea for the protection of sisters-in-law was robbed of its main support by his abandonment of the sacred law which constitutes the relationship. When, at last, after rebuking the noble Lord who laughed too soon, the House was indulged with the anticipated stroke of wit, who was it but the Bishop himself who had "evicted the sister-in-"law" by deserting the Levitical prohibition "to put her in again as a caretaker" in virtue of a human sentiment? When a Christian Bishop abandons the religious ground all the eloquence in the world cannot arrest the wilfulness of the carnal mind; we cannot but think the majority might have been greater if his Lordship had retained his first purpose. Next to the Bishops, the House and the public had a right to the guidance of the chiefs of the law. Former Chancellors and Chief Justices, Lord Brougham, Lord Hatherley, and Lord Campbell—all Liberals—did not fail to raise a warning voice against any tampering with the law of marriage. They affirmed the legal identity of affinity and consanguinity in regard to marriage, and the crimes of incest and bigamy. They pointed out the serious consequences of introducing an exception destructive of the established law of legitimacy and succession. On Monday last the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice were silent. Both voted, as all the Bishops did, against the Bill. Lord Bramwell was the only law Lord in the minority. So far we are grateful to both the benches, but a silent vote is not the duty of those who stand on the watch-towers of Church and State. The heads of the law were especially challenged by the "restrospective" clause of the Bill. Whatever Parliament may do in the way of imposing or removing restraints on the marriage contract, even though it assume the power to separate those whom God has made one, it is surely a portentous novelty to marry people by Act of Parliament without word or deed of their own! Grant that Parliament on the petition of the parties may legalise a union unlawfully contracted, can it therefore *enforce* an unlawful union on other parties without their application or consent? A number of couples are to-day living together unmarried, free to separate and contract lawful marriage with other parties—their children are illegitimate, and other relatives are their lawful heirs. To-morrow all is changed: the parties are suddenly married in virtue of a former contract, which they always knew to be of no validity, and of which they may have begun to repent. The illegitimate offspring are put into the place of the lawful heirs, and all by the sovereign will of a benevolent Parliament, not content with enabling persons to legalise their union if they choose, but tying the knot for them in droves, without troubling them for their own consent. Lord Waterford whimsically charged the existing law with promoting immorality by compelling a man to make a mistress of his sister-in-law, instead of a wife. He forgot that the immorality was their own doing, not the law's. It would be a new way of promoting morality to turn a mistress into a wife by Act of Parliament, whether the parties liked it or no. After that it is little use to talk of making people religious or sober by Act of Parliament.

We suppose this *ex post facto* law was not to apply to such as have actually separated—at all events, not to invalidate a subsequent legal marriage, convict a man of bigamy behind his back, or bastardise the legitimate offspring instead of the illegitimate. But what if some, betrayed into an incestuous union, have repented of their sin, and are now living single and apart? Are these to be married *against* their will, to please the impenitent offenders? What if the lawful heir has succeeded on the death of a man with illegitimate offspring? Is he to be ousted to remove the other's stain by an *ex post facto* marriage of a man in his grave? Surely these are questions for the heads of the law to answer with no uncertain sound, and there is all the more demand for their sentence when the retrospective clause is the main intent of the Bill, and without it the whole movement would collapse in a moment. Would that we could stop here; but of all the deplorable features in this debate, the most disastrous is the countenance extended to the Bill by the Royal Family. The Prince of Wales, with the Dukes of Edinburgh and Albany voted for the Bill; the Princess and some of the Royal Duchesses were in the gallery. The Duke of Connaught paired in favour, but not the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness left the House without voting. It would shake the foundations of the Throne if this unexampled display were attributed to any personal or domestic interest in the question. As little can it be due to any special study of the Scripture, or the law, or the personal knowledge of the poor. Their Royal Highnesses have been swayed by the example of foreign countries, by the light talk of fashionable society, and perhaps by a gracious desire to relieve some of its members from the consequences of their sin. All the heavier is the responsibility of the Metropolitan, the Bishops, and the Judges, from whose lips the Princes should have heard the truth. The debate is said to have been stifled by the Prince's desire to enable him to vote the sooner. Lord Balfour, however, had the opportunity of making an excellent speech—Christian, logical, and manly. We are grateful for the courage and accuracy of his statements. Besides this, we would respectfully entreat their Royal Highnesses to study the division list. They will find their illustrious names associated with all there is of the Movement party in the House of Lords—the Ministers, with the single exception of the Lord Chancellor—their immediate friends, with the exception of the Lord Chief Justice—the Liberals, with the exception of religious men like Lord Shaftesbury, the Radicals without exception, and a few Conservatives of no particular weight in law, morals, or religion. Against them are arrayed all the Bishops, the Chiefs of the law, Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet (with one exception), the great body of the Conservative party, and the religious men of the other side, including the Roman Catholics, of whom only Lord Kenmare, the Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, followed their Royal Highnesses into the lobby. It needs no words of ours to suggest what is the historical result of Royalty allying itself with Radicalism against the Bible, the Church, the Law, and the Conservative defenders of them all.—*Absit omen!*

A FEW DAYS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF DUBLIN.—No. 1.

Dining in the English neighbourhood from which I write, some few weeks back, Mr. Forster, the ex-Chief Secretary of Ireland, asked his host after dinner was over, "Are the Irish labourers come over yet?" "No, certainly not; why do you ask?" "Oh, I am merely thinking of taking a little walk in the park." That remark indicates the near connection between the affairs of Ireland and the anxiety of England about them just now. Having been across the Channel, and being on the point of crossing again, it strikes me that a few resulting observations may not be either utterly uninteresting or utterly useless.

Rugby is a good station to start from, at between ten and eleven o'clock at night, by the "Wild Irishman"—never so wild as now with his freight of Davitts, Parnells, Dillons, Sextons, and no doubt gravediggers for honest men, by the dozen. I only hope some of them had as rough a night to and as rough a night fro as fell to me. The moaning and groaning were in themselves a terror and a distress, and the malady itself, with its awful die-away feeling, is enough, on exceptionally rough nights, to make an Englishman wish Ireland either much nearer or five hundred miles further off. As at present situated, and at present advised, I rather think English public opinion would back up a statesman who should avowedly prefer the literal depopulation of Ireland by emigration, &c., to the severance of that unquestionably Green Isle from its neighbouring Protector-State of England. But, then, English public opinion—the real thing, I mean, as distinguished from the Brummagem thing—has never yet been sea-sick for any length of time. Having been to a Land League meeting, visited the Phœnix Park, and conversed with all sorts of Irish people, I am writing off a few of my ideas, but they must come in order, and I must get to Dublin in due course by the *Connaught* or *Munster* mail-packet from Holyhead.

To Rugby from my home in Bedfordshire the new route is *viâ* Northampton, the town of cobblers and of Bradlaugh. Northampton "declined" the railway when it was first made, some forty or more years ago; but Northampton is now glad to have the railway, and the railway is not sorry to have Northampton. But a lady, who considers herself disgraced by living at Northampton, will never have her luggage addressed to that famous town—except, of course, as railway labels address it—and always conceals the name of this place of her abode. The "Wild Irishman" does not stop at Northampton, even to fraternise with Mr. Bradlaugh, but glides on to Rugby, Stafford, Crewe, and Chester, and thence to Holyhead, where we embark on one of the very fast packets that carry Her Majesty's mails from loyal Great Britain to disloyal West Britain. Why is not an Act of Parliament passed calling Ireland "West Britain?" A number of foolish men in power have changed the name of Carlisle Bridge, over the Liffey, to O'Connell Bridge, "on principle"—and the other change would be on "counter-principle."

Kingstown is a capital landing-place, and hence to Westland-row Station in Dublin, past Booterstown, Monkstown, Seapoint, and various other suburban resorts is a pleasant ride. Westland-row Station is a beggarly outcome of the "Ireland for the Irish" principle—utterly and disgracefully uncomfortable and unenterprising. And yet this Kingstown Railway was the second made of all railways, and became rapidly one of the best paying of all railways But a decent station would be more pleasing no doubt to "landlordism" and the English, than to the "land of the free" and the race of tatterdemalion instinct and "native genius." The wonder is, and grows, that such edifices as the Four Courts, Trinity College, the Custom House, or even the Rotundo with its tinsel reputation, should ever have been tolerated—they form such evidences of English rule and British taste.

An Englishman arriving in Westland-row by the early boat—and I advise all Englishmen to run over and have a look at Ireland just now—can easily find hotels of all grades, and perfect civility and politeness in them all, even were he to play or sing "Rule Britannia" or "God save the Queen" in the coffee-room.

Provided he does not go to the European Hotel in Sackville-street, where Mr. Michael Davitt pitches his tent now and then, and where that "gentleman" (to use a very conventional term, indeed) would, probably, make objection to anything short of "God save Ireland" or "The Harp that once thro' Tara's Halls." Having hired what its driver called "a hackaney kyar," after vainly trying to shake off results of sickness and to make a breakfast at an hotel, I proceeded to the Phœnix Park, conversing freely and interchangeably with my car-driver, who said that he had had the—he did not say "honour"—to drive friend Michael from beggarly Westland-row to the *Freeman* office, and from the *Freeman* office to the European Hotel.

"Did Mr. Davitt converse with you at all that day?"

"Never a bit; he was a savage, ugly-looking fellow, sir—never opened his lips, except to say '*Freeman*,' 'European,' and 'What's your fare?' Oh, he's nothin' pertikler, isn't Mr. Michael Davitt."

"But how did you know it was Mr. Davitt?"

"How did I know? Is there a child of seven years old in Dublin that doesn't know Davitt? How did I know, faith?"

And, really, from this and other hackney carmen's conversation, and from putting this and that together, I am as certain as that I live that no Irish, or at least no Dublin, carman ever took those assassins to or from their bloody work in Phœnix Park. The driver and the assassins were all of one species of vermin assuredly. "Suppose I'd ha' taken those villains there, sur; or suppose any hackaney kyar had taken 'em! Shouldn't we have driven away for our lives when we saw what they were at? Shouldn't we have been afraid they'd have killed us and gone off with the kyar theirselves? Why, sur, I should have driven straight into the Viceregal, where his Lordship's Excellency was lookin' out o' window, and should have driven for my life, too, from the scurvy ruffians."

The poor fellow said that for a fortnight after the murders he never took threehalfpence, except from railway station to railway station. People would shrink with horror from the very sight of a "hackaney," till the men had held their meeting and passed their resolutions, and purged themselves to the public satisfaction of all complicity. No pleasure drives, no trips, no hiring cars.

The so-called car that did convey the murderers has been unequivocally traced, I am told, to a street called Cork-street, within what are called the "Liberties" of Dublin; but *there* the earth might have swallowed them up alive for aught that can be further seen. No doubt the assassins harked back to Dublin fast enough, but beyond Cork-street not a vestige or a trace can be hunted up. Assuredly some of the dregs of the Dublin population, *not* including the carmen, could give a clue to them even yet. And, if life were safe, the reward that is offered would soon tell its tale.

People are, in fact, so afraid, so terribly and miserably afraid, of the diabolical *Vehm Gericht* that is making out of Ireland a den of wild beasts, varied only by desolation, that certainly not one-fifth part of the outrages, and perhaps not quite all the murders that have been committed, and that are weekly and almost daily being committed, will ever find their way into publicity. Let me instance one haphazard case.

Mr. A. has a "herd" in his employ who sticks to his master loyally and in spite of terrorism. Mr. A.'s son tells me this, and tells me it respecting "the quiet and undisturbed county of Meath.' In this "undisturbed" county Mr. A. has, for some time, been protected by police. There are "protects" and there are "suspects;' and this gentleman is a 'protect," and his faithful herd became a marked

man. To make a very long and a very sad story short, this herd was shot in the knee, one bullet out of nine finding its mark, or rather hitting its man, for its mark was unquestionably some vital part and its aim the herd's life. Well, and what was the account of his wound given by the herd? Why, this:—He was "kicked by a horse, bad luck to the beast;" and had it not been that his son was with him, and, after about six weeks' silence, quietly told the truth, under seal of partial secrecy, the "kick of a horse" would have been accepted. The son was also shot in the back, and at last was obliged to tell of his own wound, and then he told of his poor father's!

Some of the landlords do, however—strange to say—still get in their rents; among whom are such men as Lord Greville, of Clonyn Castle, and Sir Gilbert King, of Drumsna, county Roscommon. These are types of good and wise landlords, I am told, but of course as they *are* landlords they will in course of time be harried out of life, or limb, or fortune. I mention them because they were casually mentioned to me. The situation is so alarming that Irish parents who used to send their sons into land-agents' offices, and pay handsome premiums to have them trained as agents, are forfeiting the premiums in some cases, I believe, and removing their sons. The other day an Irish mother, who had been told months ago by an agent that he had no vacancy, as an English gentleman had booked it for his son, was told, "Your son may come to me now, Mrs. ——; the English gentleman writes to say he has given up all idea of *his* son coming." "Ah! yes," replied the lady, "and so have we for our son. No Irish agencies for him." On the other hand, the remuneration of agents is "going up" considerably, if enterprising young men care to run the risk of having to hunt "big game" of human kind, with revolvers and something more than buckshot.

But I am to speak of my own few days round about Dublin. My car took me to the scene of the massacre first of all, through one of the finest parks under British rule. The Viceregal Lodge is a poor place, but the park it stands in is simply magnificent, with its views, its walks and drives, its plantations, its vast extent. And an Irish car is a grand contrivance for sociability and gossip. It is a wonder other English people do not follow the example of Liverpool and introduce the car to town and country. I knew one English lady who had a car drawn by a famous white horse, known far and wide, car and horse too, but it was never imitated by neighbours, probably on the "no-good-thing-out-of-Ireland" principle. But the Irish car is a very good thing: lighter weight to draw, on account of said weight being centralised, plenty of room, good sight of the country, and general pleasantness. In turning corners too sharp unaccustomed passengers are apt to be pitched out, but not if they catch hold of one of the bars. I have serious thoughts of starting a car of my own, but one does not like to be singular in such matters.

The scene of the massacre is very plain indeed—the well-kept grass being worn bare by the struggle that must have taken place and the blood that must have flowed. It is amazing, utterly astounding, that it should have taken place as it did, in such perfect immunity and impunity, with hundreds of people walking about and enjoying their evening promenade, with the Lord-Lieutenant looking out of a window of the Viceregal Palace, and the two gentlemen themselves well within hearing. I should imagine, had they chosen to shout, they must have attracted the notice of some of the well-dressed promenaders in the park. It fills one with unutterable sadness, looking on the bare spot and seeing the signs of life and health and pleasure—and now of precaution too—all round and about, to think of those two brave and upright gentlemen, full of good intentions and overflowing with happiness, and fearlessness, and goodwill, and to try to realise the utter horror of the short, fierce, and brutal onslaught that was made. It makes one feel "awfully wicked," and awfully helpless, too—awfully lonely and forlorn, and sensible of the insecurity of human life, under seemingly the most favourable circumstances. Who would have coupled Land Leaguism and the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish together? Land Leaguism and murder is, I suppose, a natural juxtaposition; Land Leaguism and shame and dishonour, cruelty and fraud, meanness and cowardice, every sane man associates together. But Land Leaguism, or even Fenianism and the murder of a blameless nobleman going over to try and do his duty amiably and generously, one scarcely could have realised before the event. It is Fiendism rather than Fenianism, (unless, indeed the two are, as they will henceforth be considered, convertible terms) that perpetrated those horridly unprecedented deeds of causeless wickedness.

We met the bread-cart that met the murderers, as we drove through the park, now studded with soldiers and police; and in fifty other ways the horror of the situation was brought home, as it was on the following Monday, in the anxious, careworn, "aged" look of the Lord Lieutenant, whom I met in Grafton-street, and whose kindly and gracious return of the salutations of a population stained, in men's thoughts, with murder and vindictiveness, was touching in the extreme. Even at the Land League meeting I attended on Saturday night (of which more in my next communication) what was called the "wiser, better, nobler" character of Lord Spencer was allowed, and allowed amid some faint applause from an audience, including, I think quite possibly, some of the assassins of Lord Frederick and Mr. Burke. For those men are in Dublin still. Time may prove or not prove the truth of my words, but I think time will not disprove that truth. Dublin conceals them, sirs, and Dublin conceals many another mystery which the world, except in its Red Indian and other such aspects, would stand aghast at—which even Italian brigandage would stand aghast at.

To bring up again for a moment my own personality I must write that I went down "home" to Monkstown after my trip in the Phœnix, and if anybody would see Ireland or even Dublin under favourable auspices, he should find a friend who will "put him up" for a few days.

I have a friend in the Colonel of a regiment sent down to the disturbed districts, but him at present I have not knocked up. My friend in Monkstown is a peaceful yachtsman, who knows all about Ireland and something about England, who has one of the first-made asphalte lawn-tennis courts, and is one of the best lawn-tennis players in Ireland. The man that made it is wanted by a hundred customers, but is in durance very vile indeed—durance coming from the dark shadow of Land Leaguism. I rather think he will make no more lawn-tennis courts of asphalte or aught else, but we shall see. I am again "going over" to Ireland shortly, and shall then hear more.

C. C. C.

Reviews.

TRAITS AND TRAVESTIES.*

Mr. Laurence Oliphant has collected together into a volume, entitled *Traits and Travesties*, some of those contributions made by him to various periodicals which he himself disparagingly ranks with "a certain class of feeble and fashionable "literature" which has of late years, much to his surprise, enjoyed an increased circulation, owing either "to the growing feebleness of the class to "which it is addressed, or to their augmentation "in number, or to the exceeding brilliancy of "the bindings of books of this description "which may commend itself to the æsthetic ten-"dencies of the day." The last-mentioned advantage is certainly possessed by Mr. Laurence Oliphant's own volume, which has a most striking salmon-coloured cover, with very humorous and grotesque figures illustrative of its contents. These contents will, with one or two exceptions, be familiar to the reader of *Ebony;* indeed, two of the stories, "Irene M'Gillicuddy" and "Dollie and the Two Smiths," have already reappeared in *Tales from Blackwood.* But, even if we put aside these attractive additions to mere fiction—but, at the same time, fiction with a purpose, for they furnish amusing and characteristic sketches of actual life in the States—the reader will probably be glad to renew his acquaintance with the clever skits upon our modern civilisation in which Mr. Oliphant delights. His forcible and epigrammatic style never shows to more advantage than when he is denouncing the social institutions either of his own country or of the great Republic across the Atlantic, and showing up—one quarter in sorrow, three-quarters in scorn—the shortcomings of those whose conduct discords with the rule of life which they profess to follow. For him our modern civilisation is but a thin veneer which hides the rottenness of the timbers beneath, and the hardly-relieved pessimism of his view contrasts in a marked manner with such an estimate of the "gifts of civilisation" as that given in the noble volume under that title by the Dean of St. Paul's, which is not sufficiently known to most readers. That there is far too much of dishonesty among us, commercial, social, and political, that the practice of professing Christians falls far short of that rule of faith by which they profess to be guided, all must admit; but we cannot subscribe to the sweeping condemnation which Mr. Oliphant passes, not so much in the bitterness as in the contemptuousness of his spirit. That he is as thoroughly in earnest as Carlyle himself—though his earnestness takes the form of humorous rather than of solemn denunciation of the shams and affectations which he sees around him—none can doubt; and though his apparent flippancy of tone on some subjects more generally treated with seriousness is calculated to give offence, he would, doubtless himself, repudiate the charge of irreverence, maintaining that he was only irreverent to that which had lost its claim to reverence, to the false substitute, not to the truth whose place it had taken. Of the twelve papers here collected, two, to which we have already referred, are fiction—and we must include, under the same category, the very admirable "Aunt Anne's Ghost Story," which is, however, new to us. It is an excellent specimen of the class of literature to which it belongs. Then there are three distinctly political papers. In one of these Mr. Oliphant, in the guise of a Turkish Effendi, pleads the cause of the unspeakable one against the inroads of so-called Western civilisation. "An American Statesman on Irish Atroci-"ties" turns the table effectively on the distinguished pamphleteer who supplemented Midlothian speeches by reckless effusions on Bulgarian atrocities. The "Moral Reflections by a Japanese "Traveller" are reprinted from the *North American Review* and deal more with Transatlantic than Cisatlantic politics; but there is much in this article which is applicable to ourselves, no less than to our American cousins. "Knight "Errantry in the Nineteenth Century" is a very amusing skit on the unprotected females, who, under the title of "The Englishwoman in" whatever the place may be, contribute so freely to the modern literature of travel. The two papers on "The Newest American Railroad" and on "The Adventures of a War Correspondent" reveal the writer in a different light, and remind us of the fact that the author of *Picadilly* is also the author of the *Land of Khemi.* In the former Mr. Oliphant gives a bright and lively description of the new line called the "Sunset "Route," between Denning and Galveston, which is intended to bring the Southern States into direct communication with California and Mexico; while in the latter he tells, with much effect, the story of his experiences during the Franco-German War when attached, though somewhat loosely attached, to the army of General Van der Tann. How far these adventures are strictly true, may, perhaps, be doubtful; but each one of them is, at all events, *ben trovato,* and it would be difficult to find a more graphic representation of the eccentric performances of a special correspondent. The "Auto-"biography of a Joint Stock Company," supposed to be recounted by the victim itself as it reclines in the arms of the Official Liquidator with but a feeble spark of vitality left, is no less true than humorous, and reminds us irresistibly of the famous story of the "Glenmutchkin Rail-"way," which was, like it, first introduced to the reader in the pages of *Ebony.* We have now briefly referred to all the contents of this very amusing volume with two very important exceptions. These are purely social articles—one dealing with England, the other with America. The "Reconstruction of Sheepfolds" exemplifies what we have already said about Mr. Oliphant's treatment of English social subjects, and might have been written by Dean Swift himself in a fit of better temper than usual. The other is purely Transatlantic, as are so many of the essays here collected, and satirises with a humour too kindly to be severe, but too severe to be feeble, the social protest against the doctrine of equality which is made by the "best circles" in the United States. Mr. Oliphant combines with it a very amusing *reductio ad absurdum* of the development theory, maintaining that all progress really results from the innate snobbishness of the oyster and its aspirations to rise above its unequal or inferior condition. This skeleton sketch of the subjects with which the writer deals conveys but a very inadequate idea of the rich stores of humour and the fund of amusement which are to be gathered from his treatment of them. There is a good deal to which we must refuse our assent when we come to consider Mr. Oliphant's theories apart from the fascination which his manner imparts to them; but, as a mere question of humour and vigour of style, we know few recent works which can be compared to this very attractive volume.

* *Traits and Travesties, Social and Political.* By Laurence Oliphant.—Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1882.

A MODERN FRENCH SOLDIER.*

Count d'Ideville, late Prefect at Algiers, and already known by several interesting works, has undertaken to write the life of Marshal Bugeaud, Duke d'Isly; and the first volume of these memoirs is now before us.

A number of motives (says our author) have determined us to attempt the following sketch of Marshal Bugeaud's career; a natural inclination for men who are both simple and very energetic; a clearly defined taste for authoritative and open characters; a profound contempt for all the lies, all the unwholesome pretensions of modern self-styled Liberals; finally, an inveterate hatred of the powerless rule of Revolutionists. These attractions, these repulsions, combined with the eager aspiration after a state of things both strong and respected, have led us to choose as our hero, amongst all, a man who was a great soldier, gifted with the strongest individuality—the man, above all, of duty and of discipline. True it is that we have felt attached to that salutary and cheering task: the minute study of the entire life of a Frenchman whose glorious name, pronounced with blessings in the cottages of Périgord, respected by the tribes of the Desert and of Algeria, has still the privilege of being uttered only with fright by the Paris demagogues.

Count d'Ideville has enjoyed the rare good fortune of being put in possession of Marshal Bugeaud's correspondence, papers, and notes through the kindness of one of the Marshal's daughters, the Countess Feray, and of his grandson, M. Robert Gasson Bugeaud d'Isly: these documents are extremely numerous, and require only to be connected together by a narrative which, we must say, from the volume we are now reviewing, has been admirably done. Our author, we think, is quite right in preferring this kind of autobiography to memoirs written *ex professo;* for it is perfectly evident that, however sincere and truthful a man may wish to be, he is unavoidably led to overstate facts, overdraw characters, and represent himself a *little* better than he really was. The memoirs of M. de Châteaubriand and those of M. Guizot are cases in point; and if we go back as far as the early seventeenth century and the *Fronde* period, do we not find it indispensable, for example, to correct La Rochefoucauld's assertions by those of the Cardinal de Retz, and to read Madame de Motteville by the light of Mademoiselle de Montpensier?

Even the enemies of France have religiously preserved the remembrance of the victor of Isly—of him who conquered and organised the French possessions in Algeria. In the month of September, 1870, a young Frenchman, struck down on the battlefield, was nearly dying in the hospital at Haguenau. Quickly summoned, the mother came just in time to save the mutilated soldier, who was her hope and her pride. When the officers of the German staff heard that this lady, widow of a General, was the daughter of Marshal Bugeaud, every brow was uncovered. "It was "for me a source of great joy," says Countess Feray, "to hear from the lips of the Prussian "officers the enthusiastic narrative of my father's "campaigns, and to see with what respect his "name was surrounded. Most of his books, his "*Instructions au Soldat,* are translated into "German, used in military schools, and—must I "acknowledge it?—more popular perhaps on the "other side of the Rhine than in his own "country."

We shall not give here the biography of Marshal Bugeaud; let us merely say that, born at Limoges in 1784, he died of the cholera at Paris in 1849. He served with distinction during all the important campaigns of the First Empire, and after the final downfall of Napoleon he retired from active service with the grade of colonel, and settled down on his estate of Excideuil, where he indulged the taste he had always had for agricultural pursuits. *Ense et aratro* was the motto he had saluted, and it is this union of two callings so seldom associated together which rendered his appointment to the governorship of Algeria so especially fortunate. The present volume takes us as far as the year 1834, and includes, therefore, two of the most important events in Marshal Bugeaud's life—viz., his mission at Blaye during the captivity of the Duchess de Berry and the Republican *émeutes,* which he suppressed with so much energy. About the former of these episodes opinions must necessarily be always divided; Legitimists and Republicans have reproached the Marshal for accepting duties which placed him in what they styled the humiliating and degrading position of a jailer. Count d'Ideville has taken particular care to elucidate the minutest details of this affair, and with the numerous documents which he quotes, it is difficult to see what other course Marshal Bugeaud could have taken except the one which he unhesitatingly followed from beginning to end. Was it not the Duchess de Berry's own fault that she had to be kept under strict *surveillance* at Blaye; and would it not have been suicidal on the part of Louis Philippe to indulge in false sentiment at a time when his power, only just established, was fiercely attacked both by the Legitimists and the disappointed Republicans?

As for the ever-renewed efforts made to force upon France the will of the mob, there can be but one opinion respecting the part played by Marshal Bugeaud in the riots of 1834; he had to maintain order, to see that the law was obeyed, and that the Government which the country had accepted in 1830 should not be at the mercy of a handful of demagogues. He did his duty, but was, of course, attacked in a most violent and unjust manner for doing so. Strengthened by the experiences of the past, we have no hesitation in saying that, if the soldier's advice had always been followed, France would have been spared the horrors of civil war, and a false sense of humanity alone can approve the resolution taken by Louis Philippe in February, 1848, of giving way to the clamours of the populace, and of refusing to adopt the repressive measures which both Marshal Bugeaud and the Duke d'Aumale so wisely recommended.

We must not anticipate, however, upon the probable contents of the new volume; let us merely congratulate Count d'Ideville on the manner in which he has performed the biographer's task. It is perfectly true that he had at his disposition an abundance of documents, and that so far his duties were comparatively lightened; but, at the same time, we must remember that there is a decided art in working upon *pièces justificatives,* especially when they are unusually numerous. It requires great discrimination to select what is worth printing, and skill to connect together the letters and other papers quoted, so as to give to the whole an artistic appearance. Here Count d'Ideville has been remarkably fortunate, and we can only say that we shall await with much interest the publication of his second volume.

* *Le Maréchal Bugeaud, d'après sa Correspondance Intime et des Documents Inédits* (1784-1849). Par le Cte. H. d'Ideville, Ancien Préfet d'Alger. 8vo. Vol. I.—Paris: Didot.

NEW NOVELS.

*The Minister's Son** is a somewhat commonplace novel—more commonplace than we should have expected from the author of *Missing Proofs;* but it is, at the same time, a good and attractive specimen of that not very exciting class, and possesses the advantage of having nothing unhealthy or morbid about it, which is a great deal to say in these days. We cannot pretend that we feel so much interest in the hero as we are intended to do; perhaps it may be that we do not get over our early impression of him as a bumptious, ill-tempered lad. But, in his case, sweet are the uses of adversities, and his enlisting as a private soldier, which his friends regarded as a fatal step, was probably the very best thing which could have happened to him. It is also a very good thing for the novelist herself, as it gives her an opportunity of brightening up her story with some effective scenes from the Afghan campaign, which she has carefully read up for the purpose. In that campaign Roland Bennett so much distinguishes himself that he obtains a commission, and returns as a hero to the Scotch manse which he had left as a ne'er-do-weel. He returns as he went, devotedly in love with the heroine, Muriel Forbes, with whom he had been very intimate in childhood, the two mothers, though one was the squire's and the other the minister's wife—a striking disparity in Scotland—having been fast friends. His hopeless affection for his higher-born playmate had much to do with his early misfortunes, but still more with his fortunes in later

* *The Minister's Son; or, Home with Honours.* By M. C. Stirling. In Three Vols.—Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Son, 1882.

life; and, in the end, the ambitious hopes which he cherished are fully realised. But there is a good deal which happens in the interval, and is described in a pleasant easy style which is likely to make the novel popular, though we cannot rank it in the first class of fiction. Roland has himself to thank for much of the difficulty which stands in his way after the lady of his love has become a widow—her husband having been killed at Maiwand—and his foolish and injudicious conduct, which so naturally lays him open to suspicion, is hardly that of a man who had seen so much of the world as he is represented to have done. His evil genius is Captain Badger, a brother officer, whose machinations have hardly sufficient motive to account for their malignity, or sufficient ingenuity to have obtained even their qualified measure of success, had they not been aided by the hero's own unwisdom. Among the best parts of the book are the sketches of the stern old minister himself and of his wife, who doats upon her headstrong boy, whom the father is so ready to condemn. But better still is the portrait of the old village shoemaker, Jamie Paterson, which stands out with a vividness and reality distinguishing it from the collection of lay figures which occupy the most prominent place in Miss Stirling's new novel. We are, indeed, grateful to her for supplying us with not unpleasant or unwholesome reading; but we, at the same time, think that she is capable of better things than she has here given us.

The next novel on our list is certainly not commonplace, and contains much that is original both in the construction of the plot and in the characters which are introduced. But, at the same time, we cannot accord to it unqualified praise. There is something in the tone of it which jars very much upon us, and, despite its unquestionable cleverness, it is not a book which we have enjoyed as even a critic may enjoy a really good novel. Still it is considerably above the average, and, although we are introduced to some very unpleasant personages, there is not that false demand made upon our sympathy on behalf of unworthy objects which pervades so much of contemporary literature. The title selected is not very appropriate, and it is only when he reads it by the light of the motto prefixed to these three volumes that the reader will, in any degree, understand who it is that is *Redeemed*.* We are reminded by that motto of how "It is an eternal law—it you wish "to save a thing, die for it; if you wish to redeem "a man, suffer for him;" and towards the end of the third volume, when Arthur Mowbray marries Esther Romney, we are led to suppose that this is the redemption to which the author refers, and that it is purchased for him by Maurice Seatoun's death. Maurice, who is the real hero, a doctor with beautiful eyes, is introduced to us at first as engaged to Lucille Howard, who throws him over in the most barefaced way in favour of Sir Hercules Leigh, a rich old baronet certainly no better than he should be. Lucille has no redeeming feature about her except extreme beauty, which, after her marriage, runs rather to fat, so that in later days, when she wishes to take up the flirtation with Seatoun, he can but wonder how he could ever have felt heartbroken at the loss of his first love. He has, in the interval between that loss and his reintroduction to his former flame, married and become a widower; but it is by no means an ardent devotion for his wife which has opened his eyes to the very poor clay of which his early idol was made. For he was married, rather against his will than otherwise, by a very feeble, very foolish, but very affectionate young lady of quality, who was before the age in the way of æsthetic tendencies and felt a poetic and romantic regard for the surgeon who had been called in to attend her brother. Lady Cheston, the mother of Lady Jane Mowbray, not only gives her consent but really makes up the match, persuading Maurice Seatoun that it is only his own timidity and consciousness that he is unworthy of such a connection, which stand in the way of his marrying her daughter, though at the time this revelation is made to him he has not the slightest idea that he in any way desires such an alliance. This strikes us as somewhat unnatural; and we decline to believe that gratitude to Seatoun for having set the broken leg of a favourite pug could work such a change in Lady Cheston's attitude towards him. The marriage does not turn out so badly as might have been expected, though this is in a great degree owing to the considerate conduct of Lady Jane, who, meekly devoted to her husband during the short space of their married life, conveniently dies off at the birth of her first baby. She is, as we have said, by no means wise; but the reader will probably feel more kindly towards her than to any other of the characters. Maurice Seatoun is left with a baby girl on his hands, and he determines to secure the services of a lady to superintend her education from the ripe age of one year. The lady superintendent is a most delightful and fascinating widow, the Esther Romney to whom we have already referred, and she is also the unacknowledged daughter of Sir Hercules Leigh. Lady Cheston's two sons and son-in-law all fall in love with her, and she selects from among them the least interesting of the three, notwithstanding an extraordinary attempt on the part of Sir Hercules by a testamentary disposition, the legal validity of which is more than questionable, to make up a match between her and Seatoun. The latter, as we have said, redeems Arthur Mowbray by suffering for him; but the suffering is quite unintentional, as he is killed by mistake for Arthur when conveying a message from the latter to a Roman princess whom, in the interval of his regard for Esther, he loved not wisely but too well. The moral to be drawn from the untimely fate of the luckless doctor is a very questionable one; but the story is interesting.

Marion Fay,* which has now been republished from the *Graphic*, is not likely to take rank as one of Mr. Trollope's masterpieces, though it contains a great deal of clever and pleasant writing. But the story is so much drawn out that it will probably prove wearisome to the ordinary novel-reader, who requires to have his attention stimulated by a variety of incident, and even those who can appreciate the studies of individual character which supply the place of a plot in Mr. Trollope's writings, must allow that he has in the present case given way to that besetting sin of wordiness into which so prolific a novelist is but too likely to fall. It is hardly possible for any one to write so much as he has done without developing this disastrous tendency, and a fatal facility in the use of padding must tend to the deterioration of the good artistic work which we are accustomed to expect from Mr. Trollope. We cannot, indeed say that there is an absence of the romantic element; for the sudden conversion of a clerk in the Post-office into an Italian "Duca" should satisfy the most exacting in this respect. But the P. O. Duke himself, and the majority of the personages introduced are familiar to us, and, as is Mr. Trollope's wont, he alternates between the British nobleman and the British snob. The picture of the latter which he has given us in Crocker, the Post-office clerk, drawn, we may fairly suppose, from the author's own official experience is admirable, and the more serious interest of the story is well relieved by the humour of his pretentiousness and self-satisfaction. The second hero himself—for, though a Duca, he must yield the first place to Lord Hampstead—is a colleague of the irrepressible Crocker, and there is certainly something very incongruous in his becoming, while yet there is no suspicion of his dukedom, and he is plain George Roden in the Post office, at a salary of £150 a year, the accepted lover of Lady Frances Trafford; nor can we wonder that the young lady's family protested vigorously against such a mesalliance. During the greater part of the first volume it would seem as if the fortunes of this aspiring Post-office clerk and of his lady-love were to be the staple of the book, and the resemblance between it and Mrs. Oliphant's latest story, which has just been brought to an end in *Good Words*, is very striking. Not that Lord Kingsbury indulges in quite such strong measures as the Duke of Billingsgate adopted with the refractory Lady Jane; and while the latter had a mother to help and sympathise with her, Lady Frances has only a stepmother, who does neither the one nor the other. But she has a powerful assistant in her brother, Lord Hampstead, who is, indeed, responsible for having introduced his friend, the Post-office clerk, to his family, and, even with his advanced Liberal sentiments, he feels that his sister has made a mistake. His Liberalism is to a certain extent hereditary, but he has taken up as serious what with his father was hardly more than a sentiment. The latter felt strongly the injustice of Fate in the vast difference between the position of a Marquis and a ploughboy; but still "there had been a comfort "to him in feeling that Fate had made him the "Marquis and had made some one else the "ploughboy." But Lord Hampstead was not thus consoled; and after having been obliged to leave Harrow and Oxford because he not only rejected but talked openly against Christian doctrines—we are afraid that this would not in the present day be a bar to a successful Oxford career—he declared himself a Republican at twenty-one, disapproving altogether of hereditary honours. He is, as we have said, the real hero of the novel, and falls, in true heroic fashion, desperately in love quite at first sight with a pretty little Quakeress, the daughter of a confidential clerk in a merchant's office, and she is smitten with an equally sudden and no less profound admiration for him. But she feels strongly the obstacle of the difference in rank between them, and there is another obstacle yet more insuperable in her consciousness that she is doomed to an early death. Her mother and all her brothers and sisters have faded away before her eyes, and the seeds of the same insidious malady are implanted in her. In vain do her father and her lover strive to move her. She remains firm in her refusal, and it is justified by the rapid progress of the disease. There is something painful and rather morbid in the discussions which go on between the lovers on this, in every sense, unhealthy subject of debate, and the position which they occupy towards each other is one which would be hardly practicable in real life But the death of Marion gives an opportunity for a revelation of pathetic power in Mr. Trollope, for which we were hardly prepared, and the chronicler of the loves of young ladies, of the gossip of Cathedral towns, of the commonplace and too often vulgar chaff of a public office, strikes a higher note in the concluding chapters of the work than he has done in any of his previous novels. Lord and Lady Kingsbury are also good sketches; and the jealousy of the latter for her darlings, whom she considers to have been wronged by the existence of their half-brother and sister, is amusingly depicted. Her confidential communications on the subject with Mr. Greenwood occupy a large space in the book. The chaplain himself is carefully and elaborately studied, being an addition—and a very unpleasant one—to Mr. Trollope's gallery of clerical portraits. He has painted many unpleasant clergymen; but in Mr. Greenwood he has reached the lowest depths. His servility and malignity are a libel on the cloth; but there is considerable power in the description of his feelings towards Lord Hampstead, though we doubt if even a Mr. Greenwood would have gone so near murder as he is represented to have done. We have said enough to show that there is a good deal of interest in *Marion Fay*, though it is, as a whole, marred by the exuberant verbosity of one who writes *currente calamo*, an easy cantering pen, if we may so translate the phrase. The new novel certainly leaves the impression on the reader that it might have been prolonged to any number of volumes, or might have been compressed into one, without any difficulty on the author's part. The reader would probably have preferred the latter alternative. There are also some careless slips, which we should not have expected from Mr. Trollope—as where son-in-law is used for stepson, and where Mrs. Roden thinks it not unnatural that the Earl should object to his daughter becoming "her son's husband"!

How full of promise *The Golden Prime** sounds, and how terribly disappointing many "golden "primes" are! It is to be feared that this special *Golden Prime* will be found one among the many, and that its title is the best thing about it. It is the more to be regretted, in that the author has evidently considerable knowledge of life, and many of the more thoughtful portions of the volumes show a great amount of judgment and common-sense. But the story is so inextricably "mixed," the personages are at the same time so unnatural and yet so commonplace; there is so much incident, and yet the incident interests so little, that the *Golden Prime* cannot, in any sense, be called a good novel. It is difficult to describe the plot, which turns upon the career and fortunes of Pier Rawdon, the hero, and Sweyn Garrow, his friend. The two are children together, then schoolmates, and, later, college friends. After they leave college, and enter into the world, they, in the course of their travels, fall into the hands of pirates, and the greater part of the second volume is devoted to a description of their adventures. These read like pages of the *Arabian Nights*, so extraordinary and startling are the revelations as to pirate life. Eventually, the two friends return home, and each marries the lady of his choice. A good deal of the story treats of the machinations of a lady named Arabella, who contrives to inveigle Rawdon's father into marrying her, and then endeavours to oust Rawdon from his affections and to despoil him of his birthright, which, however, he eventually regains. As already stated, the author has evidently a knowledge of many varied phases of life, and he ought, we think, to have been able to write a better book than he has done. The rapid changes of scene, and the little regard shown for what we may call, in the absence of a better term, the unities, are most bewildering, and we gravely doubt whether the *Golden Prime* will satisfy any but the least exacting of novel readers.

If we wished to give an epigrammatic definition of *For Love and Honour*,† we should say it was *Hernani* or *Ruy Blas* in modern dress, but the definition would be a bad one, as indeed epigrams usually are. The central figure reminds us not a little of Victor Hugo; but he is an original conception notwithstanding, and, in spite of improbability, a powerful one. Sebastian Fleming is a wealthy old man, of peculiar malignity, who gratifies his hatred of his species (so far as we understand the story), and ministers at the same time to his inordinate love of power, by entangling certain of his fellow-creatures in difficulties, from which he subsequently offers to release them at a terrible price, the nature of which we shall not reveal, as it is the secret on which the whole story turns. His strongest opponent is one Gerard, a fine fellow in every sense, and it seems at the beginning impossible that one forewarned as he is, with a clear conscience and a healthy mind, should fall into the old man's toils. Yet he is led to sign the fatal compact, and the reader fully understands and sympathises with the necessity for his doing so. The worst character, in a literary sense, is Josef Benedick, one of Sebastian Fleming's easiest tools, who is repulsive throughout, and yet is intended to be an object of sympathy, if not of admiration. This unpleasant young man, with no recommendation but a handsome face and a half-cultivated talent as a violinist, wins the heart of Dorothy, the heroine, with an ease which does not increase our liking for either; and Gerard, her accepted lover, yields his place with the dignity and simplicity which mark every one of his actions. Afterwards, overcome by remorse for the compact into which he has entered with Sebastian Fleming, Josef flies to evade its conditions, and leaves Dorothy, still faithful though deserted. Escorted by Gerard, she follows her lover, and finds him at Bruges, where they make an abortive attempt at suicide, and Dorothy drives Gerard to negotiate with Sebastian Fleming for her reunion with Josef. Happily, circumstances prove too strong even for that astute schemer, and fate delivers his victims from his toils, leaving Dorothy to a happiness which she has by no means deserved. A very charming sketch is given, incidentally, of Josef's thrifty, homely old father, who, indeed, relates the story, though he never appears in the foreground of the picture, and whose simplicity and quaint, economical ways relieve the somewhat tragic tone of the whole. So many promising first attempts result in disappointment that it would be premature to predict for the author of *For Love and Honour* a distinguished career; but he appears to us to have the weapons with which success may be conquered, and we trust that he may use them discreetly and well. We should be glad to know in what language an armchair is called a *fauteuille*, and also what superiority the word, even if it exists, possesses over its English equivalent.

"Heavily handicapped," indeed, is Cecily de Vere, by her parentage and early training. She is the daughter of a burlesque actress of the worst type, and is brought up in an atmosphere tainted by immorality of every description. In spite of these drawbacks, she manages to secure as a husband a baronet, young, rich, and handsome; but the marriage, as might have been expected, turns out unhappily, and Cecily leaves her home to try her fortunes on the stage. Her health gives way and she dies, after giving birth to a daughter, and having effected a deathbed reconciliation with her husband. More fortunate is the secondary heroine, Mabel Ainsworthy, a lady of wealth and position, who, when the course of true love has endured the usual vicissitudes, finds happiness in the arms of her devoted lover, Sir Hugh Stapylton. The plot is crudely constructed, and the personages, though drawn with some amount of force, are hardly lifelike. The characters of the two actresses, Cecily's mother and aunt, are singularly unpleasant, and the scenes to which they introduce the reader are very far from edifying. *Heavily Handicapped** is a trifle better than many sensational novels, but, taken for all in all, it does not leave a pleasant taste in the mouth. Here and there passages occur which deserve commendation, such as the following remarks on happiness, with which we conclude our notice:—

After all, what is happiness or joy? A vain, evanescent thing, that eludes your grasp, Will o' the Wisp like. If I could have such and such a thing, I should be happy, says one; and when the object is gained, he finds himself not a bit happier, but stranded again—longing for something else. The greatest good is contentment—contentment with our present lot, be it what it may, a fixed determination to make the best out of our lives with whatever materials are given to us, no matter how poor they may appear. That is the only way to find happiness. Be content with the good you have, and you find yourself happy without knowing why. There is no person living without some beauty; no one, however plain and ugly, without some redeeming point, even if it be but in figure or manner; so there is no life, however cheerless and barren, without its oasis. The mistake is in overlooking the little green spots; in saying, Pshaw! do you think I am going to be content with half-a-dozen blades of grass, when my soul is pining and wasting for a park? Shall I put up with a sapling, when I desire a forest? There's the mistake. The grass would increase, the sapling grow into a tree; and would we but encourage these tiny green spots, we should find, before we had time to think of it, that our half-dozen blades of grass were stretching and waving round us for acres and acres; our insignificant sapling had grown such a noble tree that we could sit under its spreading branches, and rest, listening to the birds that made their nests and sang among its leafy arbours; and to the giddy insects that hummed around. The thing is, to realise the golden moment, and seize it; to know where the green spots lie, and cultivate them.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Messrs. Longman have commenced the republication in a cheaper form of their very beautiful illustrated edition of the *New Testament*. The present issue is to be completed in eighteen monthly parts, at one shilling each, thus bringing this choice work, originally published at ten guineas, within the reach of many who have hitherto been only able, so to speak, to admire it from a distance. We can hardly doubt but that, in its cheaper form, it will prove acceptable to a very large number of those who feel that the best book is, indeed, worthy of being presented in the best and most beautiful shape. No more attractive edition of the sacred record has ever been produced. The whole page engravings are, as a rule, taken from the works of the great Italian artists, from Fra Angelico down to Giordano, the only exceptions being two pictures by Poussin and Vandyck; while the borders, ornaments, and initial letters, which, even more than the whole-page engravings, lend the main charm to this very charming volume, are copied from Italian manuscripts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and it is difficult to speak too highly of the taste shown in the selection or of the skill shown in the reproduction of the various subjects. When completed, this new issue will form a most admirable giftbook or school prize, which cannot fail to be appreciated by anyone with a love for the beautiful.

Messrs. Church and Brodribb are well qualified to treat of *Tacitus*, and have special claims to be heard derived from their study of his writings. The little volume, contributed by them to Messrs. Macmillan's series of *Classical Writers*, dealing with the great historian who has formed the public opinion of later times on the subject of the Roman Empire, is carefully compiled, and forms a useful introduction to the study of that writer. It is not, perhaps, such interesting reading as some of its predecessors, and there is a tendency on the part of the authors to confine themselves too exclusively to an abstract of the historian's writings, which prevents our according to their little book the same high measure of praise which we have gladly accorded to the other volumes of the series. But they are safe guides to the student, and this, if we mistake not, is the main purpose of the little series now before us, which is not intended, like the *Ancient Classics for English Readers*—to which Mr. Deane contributed an excellent volume on the same subject—to introduce the historian to the notice of those who are unable to read his works in the original, but to pave the way for the profitable study of those works by the classical student.

* *Redeemed*. By Shirley Smith. In Three Vols.—London: Hurst and Blackett, 1882.

* *Marion Fay*. By Anthony Trollope. In Three Vols.—London: Chapman and Hall, Limited, 1882.

* *The Golden Prime*. A Novel. By Frederick Boyle. In Three Vols.—London: Chapman and Hall.

† *For Love and Honour*. By Francis Addison. In Three Vols.—London: Tinsley Bros. 1882.

* *Heavily Handicapped*. By Genie Holtzmeyer. In Two Vols.—London: Tinsley Brothers, 1882.

The deeply touching record of the lives of the wife and son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which so moved the heart of England on its first publication, has now been reissued by Messrs. Macmillan "in a form which places it within the "reach of humble mourners." The Archbishop's own pathetic record, and Mrs. Tait's narrative of the terrible calamity which deprived the sad parents of "five most blessed little daughters," have been reprinted in their entirety; and it is only in the less important portions of the book, which were a mere compilation by the editor, that it has been curtailed. Thus we have presented, in a cheap and popular form, all which gave the original book its permanent value; and the lesson which it so well taught, of the light which shines through the darkness of sorrow, of Christian resignation under the sorest trouble, will thus be brought home to many, to whom it cannot fail to afford comfort and consolation in the like heavy trials. We may even now feel some doubt how far it is fitting to withdraw the veil from the sacredness of domestic sorrow; but the reception which has been accorded to the book in its original form would tend to show that the Archbishop had done well in the sacrifice of his private feelings which such a publication must have involved. The thankful sympathy with which it has been received, the comfort which it has brought to many other sorrowing hearts in less exalted stations, fully justify the original publication, and afford good ground for belief that a yet more extended sphere of usefulness lies before it in its present cheaper form.

Though it is undeniably true that the best and most amusing child's book of the present, indeed of any previous period, has been written by a mathematical lecturer, the great gulf which separates the branch of study to which Mr. Dodgson has devoted himself from the branch of literature in which Lewis Carrol has made his fame, is not to be easily overpassed. Miss Aldis has in her *Great Giant Arithmos* (Macmillan and Co.), made a praiseworthy attempt to render arithmetic amusing, and to supply a very elementary treatise on the subject for the use of mothers rather than of governesses. But we cannot think that she has attained any great measure of success, or that the enterprising parent who takes this little volume as a text-book will make much way with her youthful pupils. The fun of it is above their heads, and when they are told what a wonderful giant the giant Arithmos is, they are not very likely to appreciate the allegorical significance of the lesson. At the same time, an intelligent teacher may gather some useful hints from Miss Aldis's method of instruction, though we can hardly recommend it for adoption in the very elaborate form in which it is here presented.

Correspondence.

GARIBALDI AND ASSASSINATION.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—In the letter which you did me the honour to print last week I quoted the names of a number of assassins upon whose deeds Garibaldi had bestowed his warmest approval. Two of the names in that list—those of Monti and Tognetti—are perhaps not so well known as are the rest; and I now venture to inform those of your readers who may be curious to learn what that crime was which Garibaldi praised so highly.

Monti and Tognetti were the young men who blew up the Zouave barracks, near Rome, on Oct. 22, 1867, and killed twenty-seven poor fellows. Had the fire burned more quickly than it did, seven hundred would have been killed. A sudden alarm in Trastavere called out the three *depôt* companies just in time for them to be out of the barracks when they were blown up. An eyewitness of the scene—a lady nursing the wounded in a hospital close by—writes: "I was there helping to get out the wounded five minutes after the roof fell in. I never saw so fearful a thing." These two men were held up as heroes by the English press, and the Pope called a tyrant for allowing the executions to take place. One is glad to add that they died true penitents. Both had previously been honest stonemasons, who got into debt and were bought by the Secret Society men, and forced to do their bidding. Your obedient servant,

June 16th. AYMEZ LOYAULTE.

"IN THE PRESENCE OF HER MAJESTY."

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Under the heading of "The Court" in your last issue appears an announcement that "Divine Service was solemnised on Sunday morning at Balmoral Castle in the *presence* of Her Majesty."

Was Her Majesty a looker-on who took no part in "Divine Service," or was she admitting Almighty God to a kind of audience?

Of course I do not for a moment—God forbid—mean to suggest or suppose that such was the mind of Her Majesty, or that these words represent anything else but the "hyperdulia," so to speak, of Court homage to the Queen.

I am sure the Queen fully recognises the truth that with Almighty God, and in his Sovereign presence, there is no respect of persons, and that He is "King of Kings and Lord of Lords," and that she pays homage accordingly to Him who is "the only Ruler of Princes."

The form of recording this fact has, however, always given me a most unpleasant jar as often as I have read it. Her Majesty would suffer no loss of dignity, but the contrary, were her attendance chronicled by the statement that "the Queen was *present at* Divine Service" on this or that occasion, instead of by the form "Divine Service was performed in the *presence of* the Queen," which almost makes it appear as if those who communicated this intelligence thought the Queen was conferring a sort of honour on a worldly ceremony.

I repeat that I am sure this is not Her Majesty's thought or mind, and I believe that by inserting this letter you will give utterance to what is, I dare say, in this matter, which touches the honour of God and His service, the feeling of very many of Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, among whom the writer of this letter wishes always to be found and reckoned.

As suitable to his motives in thus addressing you, he takes, in part, the motto of your paper as his *nom de plume*, and subscribes himself,

Sir, your very obedient servant,

"FOR GOD AND THE QUEEN."

June 12.

IRELAND AND THE PREMIER.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—One of the most remarkable features in the present (so-called) Government is the coolness with which they view the state of Ireland.

When Mr. Gladstone first took office, or just before, he pronounced the state of Ireland to be such as to require no continuation of the Peace Preservation Act. Probably the recommendation by Lord Beaconsfield that it should be renewed was the reason why it was allowed to die out. It must also be remembered that Mr. Gladstone, in his fervid orations in Midlothian, used language which was calculated to encourage the Land League; so that when he came into power the Irish people believed that the Government approved of the Land League. "Eviction meant murder," he said, which was interpreted to mean "Tenants, shoot your landlord;" and it certainly has been carried out to the letter. Outrages increased for some months, and nothing was done. The power of the Land League grew greater every day till at last regiment after regiment were sent over, and police reinforced; but, strange to say, they were not allowed to act, and so murders, Boycotting, cutting off the tails of beasts in such numbers as if to solve the problems "how many cowtails would reach the moon," shooting into and firing houses, continued. Still nothing done, and, as it afterwards appeared from one of the candid members of the Government, purposely, in order to make an excuse for the Land Act (one of the most arbitrary measures even known), then came, to the great astonishment of the Land Leaguers, the imprisonment of Parnell and his friends, which, however, did not stop the outrages. Then came the Coercion Bill, which made the world believe something decisive was going to be done. Outrages still continue, and suddenly, to the amazement of all, an order is sent to the Lord Lieutenant to open the prison doors and let out not only Parnell and his crew, but also the notorious Davitt. Then comes the retirement of the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Forster; and the very day the new Viceroy makes his entry into Dublin, the unfortunate new Secretary and Mr. Burke are assassinated in daylight close by the Vicegregal abode, all watch and protection, which had previously been afforded, having been removed. Of course consternation and grief were great at this astounding news; but, after much real regret and probably some crocodile tears, inquiries and searching questions were put to the Premier and others (Mr. Parnell having denied any complicity with the assassins), and the result was clear—the proof of the Kilmainham contract. It is true the Premier denied his knowledge of such an arrangement, but with such equivocation as might be used by a thief in a witness-box. It was not long before this double assassination that, when Mr. Gorst was giving an account of the number of murders, &c., which had taken place, the Premier said his honourable friend was "exaggerating." We can hardly think he would venture to say so now, though there is no calculating what such a master of casuistry would say, especially when we find the new Irish Secretary announcing the double murder of Mr. Burke and the soldier, four other murders, and several cases of shooting into houses as facts which would be "novel" and "interesting to the House"!!!

During the Reign of Terror in the French Revolution we read that ladies and gentlemen went to balls with their hair dressed *à la lanterne—i.e.*, as the victims of the guillotine. Are we not arriving at something of the same state of things? People keep asking, whilst the Coercion Act is dragging on its weary length, when is it to be carried? Why all this talk and no action?

Well, we suppose the only answer is, that the country, or rather the majority in the House of Commons, is under the paralysing influence of Gladstonolatry. This moral, this religious, conscientious Churchman, eloquent, fond of power, madly fond of popularity, has, by dint of cutting down trees in his shirt sleeves before the mob (who carried away the chips as sacred relics, as also before Princes and Princesses), has told the people that "wealth and luxury are the enemies of freedom," and, by claptrap of every description, gained a degree of influence amounting to infatuation. He is, moreover, a first-rate casuist, and has shown that he can palter with words in a double sense as skilfully as the most accomplished Jesuit. We are inclined to ask how long will this cultus last? Are loyal men and women to be sacrificed to Moloch in Ireland because Gladstone idolatry reigns paramount in England? We hope not, but we fear things have arrived at such a pass that nothing short of martial law can cure the evil, and that is not likely to be adopted till the idol be destroyed. In the meanwhile, we must continue to expect more "novel and interesting information"!!! A.

GOOD NEWS.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Good news from New Zealand. The letter bears date April 9th, 1882:—"We have had such a splendid summer this year. This is our last month of Autumn, and the leaves are beginning to fall. It was a grand sight to see the apples upon the trees, wonderful to look at, the harvest in some places abundant; potatoes are cheap indeed—3s. 6d. for 112lb.; all things are cheap."

It will be pleasant, consolatory, and satisfactory should we be able to send back similar news of our own Summer and Autumn.

With compliments, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. E. RUDD,
Incumbent of Covenham St. Mary.

PAINTED WINDOWS, as memorials of departed worth and gallantry, have an interest in the eyes of all, the evidence of this being striking on the occasion of the unveiling of "The Memorial to the 24th Regiment" at Brecon, executed by Mr. W. G. Taylor for their comrades, past and present. He will have pleasure in showing the design at the "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street London.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Our correspondent, the Rev. J. E. Rudd, of Covenham St. Mary, writes:—

No temp st, good July,
Lest the corn look ruely.

The ensuing month of July wears only a sorry aspect. It will open with cool and wet weather. Probably there will be a great fall of rain during the first week. In the second week the weather will be warmer, but stormy. St. Swithin will come in cold and wet, and I am afraid continue wet for some time. The weather during the interval between the 23rd and the 30th is likely to be fearful. The month will end with a thunderstorm. The critical days are the 10th, 12th, 13th, 19th, and 28th. I have delayed in sending my monthly statement in the hope of discovering some bright speck on the horizon, but no—the aspect is only dark.

The annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place at the House of the Society of Arts on Thursday evening, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. It was very fully attended. Prior to the delivery of an address, "On the Scientific Aspects of the last Palestine Survey," by Mr. Trelawney Saunders—who gave a careful analysis of the valuable results of the survey of Palestine, especially noticing the accord of the results with the Bible narrative—the honorary secretary, Captain F. Petrie, read the report, from which it appeared that the total number of members was now upwards of 950, Professor Pasteur and many other well-known men of science having joined the Society in the past year, during which papers and short communications written in furtherance of the Society's objects—namely, the investigation of philosophical and scientific questions, especially those said to militate against the truth of Revelation—had been contributed by several scientific men at home and abroad. The report also referred with especial satisfaction to the formation of a similar Society in the United States by the Institute's American members, who, however, still maintained their individual connection with the Institute in England.

Land and Water says:—Last week an experiment, perfectly successful, was made in the arrival of the *Dunedin*, a sailing ship, with 5,000 carcases of mutton from New Zealand, after a voyage of ninety-nine days. The splendid condition of this meat, and the superb quality it is found to possess, have disturbed certain pessimists who pretend to see in the enterprise another blow dealt at the already tottering English farmer, whose only supporters for some years have been the bullock and the sheep. The farmers, it is argued, stood the rush of the Australian merinoes fairly well, but these New Zealand Lincolns and Leicesters will be crushing. The case must be indeed hopeless when no less a person than a Duke steps out of his way to utter a jeremiad. On the part of the English farmer, his Grace seriously asks for fair play in this competition, with English meat at one shilling, as against the colonial at sixpence per pound. Now, what are the facts as to meat supplies and prices for the past twelve months? In June, 1881, mutton was selling in Smithfield Market at 6s. per stone for the very best, and now, within a year, it is selling at 6s. 8d. Beef, in June, 1881, was 4s. 10d. for the best Scots; the very same meat is now 6s. 2d. His Grace offers no excuse in his letter to our contemporary for this state of the market. Our market is being daily supplied with live and dead meat from Australia, America, Brazils, Denmark, and Spain; and yet in face of all this—in face of the mild winter that has augmented our flocks by tens of thousands—the wholesale price of beef and mutton has been steadily going up, until beef is almost at a famine price, and butchers are giving a shilling a pound for a prime quarter! Surely the scare given by the New Zealanders is a mistake, when we know that our population is more than capable of consuming all the meat that can be sent to our shores. It is useless for great landowners setting up this bogey to frighten our New Zealand brethren. They are men of business and energy. With the finest climate, the finest grass, and above all, the best breeds of sheep in the world, they will be able to beat all competitors in quality and quantity of meat; and they know that the English working man (who is in a better position than any working man in the world) is the best customer to the butcher; and if the workman's own country cannot produce sufficient for his wants, no one else has so much right to step in and fill the gap as his own brothers and cousins in the antipodes. One of the arguments the Duke has brought forward is, no doubt, quite true. He says the value of New Zealand sheep will be increased by the success of these importations. This is exactly the point the colonials are aiming at. Of course prices will advance, just the same as they have advanced in the States, where it has had the effect of stopping the export trade almost entirely, simply because the cost of freight is too much to allow of any profit; the price in New York and the price in England being not very wide apart. The trade of the butcher for some time has been carried on with much less than usual profit. This justice must be done him. Consumers owe him gratitude for not raising the retail price of meat in the same proportion as it has risen in the wholesale market. But what should be said of this time last year, when beef was 2d. per lb. less than now, and mutton 1d. per lb. less, and yet the retail prices were almost identical? It is evident that England must import, as she now does, foods to the value of 100 millions sterling to feed her population. The public are no doubt much misled by the Americans as to their power of supplying us with breadstuffs and meat. The facts are now clearly showing that, with the immigration of a million people a year who cannot possibly provide anything in the shape of food for a long time after their arrival, the home demand must necessarily be so great that it is not at all impossible that the next year or two will show a most alarming decline in the exports from America to this country of both corn and meat. A population which is fast approaching sixty millions will require an amount of feeding that must not be overlooked. At present the proportion of live stock to population in America is thirty-two million sheep, about half a sheep per head, and thirteen million bullocks, or one bullock to four people. England has one sheep per head, and one bullock to five people. Thus it is that the States cannot keep up her supplies. Canada is coming on to take her place, and our own colonies in the South, Australia with her 70,000,000 sheep, and New Zealand with her 13,000,000—a proportion of twenty-six sheep to one inhabitant—these are the places from which we must look for supplies to feed our workpeople, who eat, we are told, double the meat per head of any population in the world. The outcome of all this is, that the future of the English farmer will be brighter than it has been for some time. Prices must still be high for food of all kinds.

"A young Japanese," says a recent traveller, "who had gone to America for a commercial education, was one day visiting an American lady, when there happened also to call an American merchant who had spent several years in Japan. The conversation naturally turning to the latter country, the merchant, much to the chagrin of the lady, began to boast of the money he had there made through taking advantage of the ignorance of the natives. When he had left, the young Japanese turned to the lady and asked her to oblige him with the address of this gentleman, as he should like to cultivate his acquaintance. Her answer was that she regretted very much that he should have met a man of so little principle, and that it would be much better for himself if he did not pursue the acquaintance further. 'Oh, but,' he said, 'that is the very kind of man I want to know. My object in coming to this country was to learn from your merchants how to cheat, and this is the very man to give me the information I want.'"

The deposition of dew, though attracting the attention of mankind from the earliest times (says Mr. William Durham, F.R.S., in an article on "Drops of Dew" in *Cassell's Magazine*) was never properly understood till Dr. Wells turned his attention to the subject, and in a masterly manner showed the whole process in its simplicity and beauty. He began, as all real scientific workers do, by carefully observing the facts first, and seeking for their explanation afterwards according to known laws. In endeavouring to give a short account of this subject, we shall follow in his steps, and note the following facts. First: Dew is never deposited except on surfaces colder than the air. If we use a thermometer, we shall always find that when dew is being deposited it will indicate a lower temperature when laid on the ground than when supported some distence above it. Secondly: Dew is never deposited in cloudy weather; the sky must be clear entirely. A cloud passing over a spot where dew is being deposited will arrest the deposition until it passes. Thirdly: Dew is never copiously deposited in places sheltered from a clear view of the sky. Even such light substances as paper or muslin hung over any spot will effectually protect it from dew. We may have often wondered at the light piece of matting a gardener puts over his plants to protect them from the cold of night; we shall see the principle in both cases is the same. Fourthly: Dew is most copiously deposited on all bodies which are good radiators and bad conductors of heat, such as grass, paper, glass, wool, &c., and but little or not at all on bad radiators and good conductors, such as polished metal. Fifthly: Dew is never deposited if there be much wind. Sixthly: It is much more plentiful in spring and autumn than in summer, and we must note that the difference in temperature between night and day is greater in the former seasons than in the latter. Seventhly: Dew is most copious on those clear and calm nights which are followed by misty mornings.

The special private view of the beautiful objects in the first part of the great sale of the Hamilton Palace Collection, was a very brilliant affair. The large rooms of Messrs. Christie were crowded all day from the moment the doors were open, and among the earliest visitors were some of the most distinguished noblemen and gentlemen and ladies interested in art matters. We noticed the Duke of Westminster, Lord Granville, the Duke of St. Albans, Lord Northbrook, Lord Wimborne, Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, Baron Edward de Rothschild, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, Lord and Lady Dudley, Lady Lloyd-Lindsay, the Countess of Jersey, the Duchess of Cleveland, the Countess of Wharncliffe, Lady Eastlake, Lady Rawlinson, Lord Normanton, Mr. Edward Baring, Mr. F. W. Burton, Mr. Scharf, Mr. J. C. Robinson, and others, with many who were evidently foreigners. The Marie Antoinette furniture seemed to be the greatest attraction, especially the little writing-table, which bears her cipher, and is branded as belonging to the "garde-meuble de la Reine." This, like the other secrétaire and commode, is of the most exquisite *marqueterie* work in wreaths of flowers, fruit, and trellis pattern inlay of coloured woods, designed and made by Reisener, and signed by him "Reisener fecit, 1791." The ormolu mountings are of equal beauty, chiselled by the hand of the most famous artist of his time, Gouthière, forming pendants of roses and lilies of the valley, and vine-like wreaths modelled with the most charming naturalness and freedom. The prices talked of as likely to be bid for these unique specimens of this beautiful style of cabinet work, so interesting also in the historical associations attaching to them, are perfectly fabulous—from 7,000 to 10,000 guineas for the little writing-table alone. A gorgeously-ornamented ebony coffer, of Italian work, the lid profusely adorned with fruit in old Florentine pietra-dura work in the round, and the panels with raised scrolls in mosaic in high relief, and masks, fruits, and flowers, came in for a large share of admiration, as it occupied the centre of the room. The secrétaire which once belonged to Madame du Barry was another object around which there was a constant crowd, interested more out of curiosity than admiration for the work, which is fantastically ornamented with drawings of figures surrounded with imitation of white lace, and in the centre panel of the door a pastel portrait of a young girl. On each side of this cabinet are placed the splendid Mandarin vases, which are white, with raised white flowers and gold foliage in large leaf-shaped medallions, with gilt and enamelled kylins on the covers. A Louis XVI. cabinet of ebony, with panels of old Japan lacquer and ormolu fronts, with a fine slab of antique Egyptian granite, bearing upon it the superb Sèvres china lyre clock, and the two companion vases in bleu du Roi, formed a group in the large room which was much admired. Various cabinets, coffers of old lacquer, ebony chairs, and fine Oriental vases, arranged round the sides of the rooms, with the smaller pictures interspersed, made up a display such as is rarely seen. The important pictures of the Flemish and Dutch schools only were hung in the great room, Rubens's magnificent "Daniel in the Lions' Den" forming the central object on the left wall, the beautiful portrait of Isabella Brandt, the first wife of Rubens, on the opposite side, flanked

y the "Loves of the Centaurs," and the Hobbema landscape, with the equestrian portrait of Charles I. at the top of the room, and the other Vandyck full-lengths on each side at the angles. It may give some idea of the great interest taken in the sale to say that the 700 copies of the illustrated catalogue printed have been sold at one guinea each, and the demand for them goes on, while of the ordinary sectional shilling catalogue great numbers are being sold, as well as the complete catalogue without illustrations.

DRESSES AT ASCOT.

The dresses specially prepared for Ascot were numerous, and the leading dressmakers in London had originated costumes which, if weather had permitted, would have been dazzling, but on the Cup day ulsters and Newmarket coats were to be seen on all sides. Still, taking the week through, there were many effective dresses worn. On Tuesday H.R.H. the Princess of Wales wore a costume of gold-printed sateen on black ground, trimmed with cream embroidery and lace, and made with jacket bodice, forming paniers at the sides. On the Cup day Her Royal Highness's costume was cream colour. H.R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh wore black. The Duchess of Connaught looked particularly well in a close-fitting white straw bonnet, but the dresses of the Royal party where hidden by the wraps they wore. The Duchess of Manchester wore black each day; on the first a large Mother Hubbard cloak concealed the dress, and on another the façon of the coat-shaped bodice was particularly novel. The Marchesa Santurce's costumes were immensely admired; one day the colour was the new shade called "vieille rose," which is a pink verging on the decaying tints of fading petals; another day the Marchesa wore pale blue-grey Merveilleux, trimmed round the edge of the short skirt with a deep coquillé ruche of grey lined with black; the tablier was of rich jet-embroidered lace, and the back of the dress was draped with fine black Chantilly lace looped with grey and black bows mixed with jet; a black lace and jet bonnet with feathers to match the dress. The Countess of Lindsay's costumes were also admired; one of rich broché satin of the palest terra-cotta shade almost blending into the light tone of strawberry pink, the basque bodice trimmed with fine old point d'Alençon. Another of Lady Lindsay's dresses was of myrtle green velvet and satin Merveilleux, with flounces of modern point d'Alençon; bonnet of green velvet *en suite*. The Countess of Cork wore a costume of shades of old-gold satin, the bodice made in velvet of the same colour, and the bonnet in satin. The Hon. Mrs. Gerard looked well in a dress of cream-coloured satin covered with a rich lace embroidery of novel manufacture, having the appearance of old lace; the skirt edged with a ruche of the same, and worn under a bodice of deep claret velvet with jabot and waistcoat of the same lace embroidery. Lady Beatrice Cavendish, still in mourning, wore a costume of soft black woollen material, and a bonnet entirely composed of violets of different shades. Lady Lawrence wore black satin and jet embroidery one day, and on another day brown cashmere, with front covered with iridescent sequins, and a brown bonnet. Lady Otho Fitzgerald had a lovely arrangement of red and blue, which suited her admirably. Lady Brassey on one day wore a dark blue silk skirt under a bodice, and tunic of blue Indian cashmere trimmed with the finest Indian shawl bordering; blue bonnet, with scarlet geraniums. Another of her toilets was in the new shade of green, best defined as "asparagus," trimmed with a profusion of ficelle lace; straw bonnet, with the same lace and red flowers. Lady Violet Beauchamp wore a coat bodice of brilliant colours over a black skirt; the coat was of velvet, richly brocaded in every possible shade of colour. Mrs. Campbell, black cut velvet dress, with thick coquillé ruche of black lace; white bonnet, with pink aigrette. Mrs. H. Brassey was in black, with white bonnet. Miss Grahame looked well in dress, bonnet, and mantle of pale grey, a costume remarkable for its extreme simplicity. Another lady wore the same shade in cashmere and satin, with steel fringe. Mrs. Wheeler wore black. The Hon. Mrs. Albert Brassey, a striped black and white satin petticoat, with bodice of plain grey satin, trimmed with steel passementerie; bonnet entirely of steel leaves. The Miss Carter Woods wore soft white dresses over satin petticoats, trimmed with thick ruches, the bodice trimmed with lace; bonnets of white spotted net and white lilac. Lady Carrington wore an exquisite costume of white crêpe de Chine, brocaded with large satin spots, the skirt festooned with flounces of Alençon lace; the bodice made with a deep basque and fichu of mother-of-pearl sequins and iridescent beads. Viscountess Downe, a rich black French moire, trimmed with heavy jet and lace. Julia Countess of Jersey wore a lovely shade of fawn colour, the dress in silk, and a small mantle of Indian cashmere of the same shade; bonnet with lace. Lady Suffield, a black lace and gauze dress over silk, much trimmed with jet sequins fringe and embroidery. Lady de Clifford, dress of dark green cashmere and moire, the kilted skirt trimmed down each plait with bead embroidery. Mrs. Gerald Paget, a grey brocaded gauze dress, with deep guipure embroidery, a broad sash of orange-red, and a bonnet of grey, with wallflowers exactly matching the colour of the sash. Miss Davis wore a coffee-brown costume, much admired. Mrs. Blyth wore rich broché, with a Swiss bodice of dark myrtle-green velvet. Miss Beresford, a pale rose pink satin merveilleux, with bouffant trimming of the silk, and flounces of point d'Alençon; bonnet of lace, with bouquet of pale pink roses. Miss Chamberlain, pink moiré dress flounced with embroidery and lace; the skirt draped with broad pink moiré sash; the bodice trimmed with lace and embroidery; a Kate Greenaway hat of soft pink crêpe. Another, also worn by Miss Chamberlain, was of white satin, flounced and ruched with lace, made with a redingote of satin edged with silver and gold passementerie; a large white hat with long ostrich feather, and carried a parasol, which in addition to a large bunch of flowers was trimmed with the same passementerie as the dress. A particularly effective costume consisted of bodice and paniers of steel-grey satin, with skirt and waistcoat of grenat satin, the latter consisting of two deep flounces kilted in tiny plaits, and trimmed with cream embroidery on net. Another successful dress was of dark heliotrope, merveilleux and cashmere of a lighter shade prettily trimmed and draped with ficelle lace. A black moire and lace costume was exquisitely trimmed on the bodice and paniers with ruby glass beads, and worn with a bonnet entirely of beads, with ruby and black feather aigrette, and a ruby parasol, trimmed with black lace. Another costume consisted of silver-grey moire skirt and mousquetaire coat, faced with bronze moire, edged with bronze beads, and ficelle lace ruffles; the bonnet was of silver-grey, with large grey feather aigrette and bronze moire strings, veiled with ficelle lace. One young lady wore a petticoat of flounces of ficelle lace on pale pink sateen, with a panier polonaise of Watteau sateen, pink roses on a ficelle-coloured ground; large lace hat, with tuft of pale pink feathers, and a very large cravat of lace. A pretty dress of dust-coloured cashmere had the paniers caught up at the back with a looped width of pale blue moire, collar and cuffs of moire, and dust-coloured straw hat, with a blue moire bow and feather aigrette. A dress of crimson nun's cloth, made over silk, was worn, with a black lace cape and large hat, with deep-red roses and long black gloves. One of the handsomest dresses was that of the Duchess of Roxburghe, composed of porcelain velvet, and satin trimmed, with a chenille fringe of the same colour; bonnet and parasol to match. The Hon. Agar Ellis, a pretty dress of grey cashmere and silk. Miss Maynard, a charming race dress of black silk, with flounces of pinked silk, covered with a shorter flounce of pinked silk gauze; sash and bodice of moire. Mrs. G. Arbuthnot wore a pretty dress of ficelle cashmere, draped with red satin bows over a skirt of broché of the same colour.

Several parasols had large bouquets of flowers, some with very deep lace caught up in the front, to enable their holders to see.—*The Queen.*

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Heavy showers, gusty winds, and thunder, alternating with bright sunshine, have marked the last week; but the season from Whitsuntide has often been brilliant and highly favourable to the forage and cereal crops. A heavy and well-matured hay crop has now been grown, and cutting has very generally commenced. Eight shillings per acre is being paid, where often 5s. has been enough for mowing lighter crops. Forage crops of various sorts of clover are also mostly heavy, owing to the timely rainfall in May. Wheat is now coming into ear, some five or six days before the average date of the last fifty years. Some Talavera wheat in Hampshire and Gloucestershire was in bloom on the last day of May. Harvest may, therefore, be expected to be general in the second fortnight of July. The present promise is of a good crop of wheat over an increased acreage from 1881, of a plentiful yield of peas and beans, and an average crop of barley and oats. Potatoes have much benefited by the recent showers, which generally have improved all vegetation, if not wanted for wheat. Official estimates of crop prospects in America place them at a full average; and letters from France, Holland, Germany, and Mid-Europe are hopeful that the harvest of 1882 will be a good one from all present appearances. Liverpool has received a sample of new wheat from the American Southern States.

The grain markets during the recent holiday period were thinly attended, and during ten days transactions were unimportant and currencies unchanged. Improved crop prospects, however, resulting from fine weather, enfeebled the general position of holders during Whitsuntide. In the past week most sorts of white wheat have been 1s. per quarter cheaper, either in cargoes or off market stands; even fine Australian samples and the best Californian losing 1s. to 2s. per quarter from a fortnight ago. The scarcity of red American wheat enables sellers to obtain old terms; as is also the case with the small reserves of English wheat. These make from 52s. up to 56s. per quarter, at a time when other sorts are on offer at 38s. to 48s. per quarter. The average English prices are—wheat 47s. 9d., barley 27s. 5d., oats 23s. 9d. The figures for barley do not refer to malting samples, as the season for malting is over. Flour makes from 33s. to 37s. per sack for good useful and fine qualities, including Australians, up to 47s. for the strong and special London-made flour. Oats are offered from 17s. to 23s. for feeding sorts, the latter price commanding excellent corn. Maize is down from 32s. to 30s. and 31s.; and beans at 36s. are 1s. cheaper from a fortnight ago. Foreign feeding barley is freely offered at 22s., and rye at 30s. Compared with a year ago, English wheat is about 4s. per quarter higher this season.

For the month of May the wheat and flour imports were small—about 200,000 qrs. weekly. They largely increased last week; 325,840 qrs. of wheat (504 lb.) and 150,800 sacks of flour (280 lb.) being received. About two million quarters of wheat remain on passage. American shipments continue on an unimportant scale; but a recent telegram states that Chicago has released a considerable bulk of wheat directed to eastern ports for Europe. The new crop wheat is offered at 39s. 9d., as compared with 48s. 1d., its present price. Freights remain at 1s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. per quarter, New York to England.

The live-stock of the farm is thriving on an abundance of green keep, whilst the prices of meat continue slightly to advance.

ROMAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

Signor Lanciani contributes to the *Athenæum* the following interesting notes from Rome, relating to the recent important discoveries in the Eternal City, to which we from time to time called attention:—

"The excavations of the Forum, begun on February 6th, have been brought to a close in fifty-eight days. The lofty embankment of earth which cut the Sacra Via and the adjoining monuments, between the churches of St. Lorenzo in Miranda and St. M. Liberatrice, has disappeared; 284,000 cubic feet of rubbish have been carted away; 19,000 square feet of ancient ground have been uncovered; and on the 21st of April, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome, the population was allowed—for the first time since the fall of the Empire—to walk over the entire length of the Sacra Via, from its origin at the Coliseum to its end on the Capitol. This happy event was loyally celebrated in the presence of their Majesties, crowds of people parading the Forum, with the customary display of Bengal lights at night.

"The tract of ground just conquered to curiosity and science may be described as a rectangle, the corners of which are marked by the three churches of St. Lorenzo in Miranda, St. Cosma, and St. M. Liberatrice, and by the north-east spur of the Palatine. During the last three centuries this very spot had been ravaged by speculators in hidden treasures so many times that we entertained no hopes of valuable discoveries; in fact, our sole object in going to work was the removal of the obstruction of the embankment. Between 1540 and 1549 this classic ground had been swept from east to west to secure building materials for the Fabbrica di St. Pietro. The destroyers began by removing the marble steps and the marble coating of Faustina's temple (1540); then they knocked down what remained standing of the Fornix Fabianus (1543). Between 1546 and 1547 fresh excavations were opened for the discovery of the "fasti consulares et triumphales." The marble foundations of the temples of Julius Cæsar and of Castor and Pollux were burnt into lime or sold to stone-cutters; and so were the stone walls supporting the cella and the colonnade of those buildings. In 1549 the temple of Vesta, the square brick building behind S. M. Liberatrice, and the shrine of Vortumnus, on the Vicus Tuscus, met with the same fate.

"Under the pontificate of Alexander VII. the ground opposite SS. Cosma et Damiano was upset again. As there was very little left for the newcomers, they knocked down even the brick buildings which had previously escaped destruction. In 1789 some one stole the travertines which supported the south peristyle of Castor's temple. Under Napoleon I., Count de Tournon, the Prefect of Rome, caused the temple of Faustina to be excavated to the depth of the Sacra Via. Fea and Nibby did some more damage in the first quarter of the present century.

"In spite of all these abominations, the results of our last work must be considered as satisfactory from many points of view. The new discoveries throw much light upon several problems connected with the topography of the Forum; such as the direction of the Sacra Via at the foot of the Velia, the site of the Fornix Fabianus, the site and architecture of the Regia, the site and architecture of the Porticus Margaritaria. Discoveries quite unexpected and welcome are a compital shrine of the time of Augustus, and a fragment of the marble plan of Rome engraved under Severus and Caracalla.

"*The Sacra Via.*—The line followed in imperial times by the Sacra Via, between the south end of the Forum and the Arch of Titus, is no more a subject of discussion. Even if its spacious and tolerably well-preserved pavement had not been found, we could trace the direction of the thoroughfare by following the main sewer, which is still in use for the drainage of the region, by the amazing quantity of statues and pedestals found along the line, and by the very existence of such buildings as the temples of Faustina and Romulus, which are known to have been built *in Sacra Via* or *in silice*. However, this was not the course of the street in earlier times. As the street was traced in open ground, with no hindrances whatever of pre-existing buildings, the sharp turns which it now describes are quite unnatural, and are simply due to the fact that the line was altered after the construction of the temple of Cæsar, &c. The Republican Sacra Via bent at the corner of the Vicus Tuscus towards the south-east, skirting the temples of Castor and Vesta and the Regia, the remains of which stand at an angle of 20° with the Imperial buildings. It is worth noticing that after the fall of the Empire the population, being at liberty to move freely among the ruins, came back to the ancient line, which was the easiest and the shortest, and which is accordingly marked by bits of rough pavement made up with every kind of material, worn-out lava stones, marbles, pedestals with inscriptions, &c.

"The Imperial Sacra Via, between Faustina's temple and the Arch of Titus, is a handsome wide street, with wide sidewalks. The section of the paved portion measures 38ft., the whole section, including the sidewalks, 90ft. In progress of time the sidewalks were occupied by a countless population of honorary statues, some of them standing alone on their pedestals, some under shrines of elaborate workmanship. The best type of this second class of monument is the shrine raised in honour of Gordian the youngest by the population of Tarsus (discovered 1879). It stood on a raised platform or pedestal, 7ft. by 4ft.; the finely cut entablature was supported by a couple of columns of *portasanta*. The frieze was inscribed TAPCεωN, with letters of gilt metal. Underneath there was the equestrian statue of the young emperor, with a long eulogistic inscription engraved on the *socle* or pedestal. Many of these monuments have been found in the last excavations. The most noticeable are a pedestal to Septimius Severus; another to Claudius, raised by the body of the "lictores;" another to Caracalla, raised by some Greek colony of Asia Minor; another to Antoninus Pius; and a pedestal bearing the name of Fabius Titianus, prefect of Rome A.D. 339."

DR. LIDDON ON OXFORD.

The Rev. Dr. Liddon preached a remarkable sermon, on Trinity Sunday, in the University pulpit. He selected for his text, Heb xi. 27, "He endured, as seeing Him Who is invisible." We print the concluding portion of his discourse:—

"Our generation has many claims. We cannot doubt the distinction. It has breadth of knowledge and wide versatility of enterprise such as our fathers dreamt not of. Above all, it is an age of almost indiscriminate sympathy. Before this sympathy the old barriers erected in the names whether of ascertained truth, or of ancient experience, are disappearing. The most enigmatical convictions are apparently locked arm in arm by the strangest efforts. Creeds and opinions scarcely will allow that they have either responsibility or ideas. Our reason, it might seem, is beginning to feel, and our passions to think; and we combine an animate sense of almost complete rupture with the past—with visions, vast and vague, of the possibilities of the future. But is it an age of strong characters? Is its work—at least its constructive work—likely to be lasting? Might it not seem as though moral strength were on the wane? As if resolution in the cause of right, which knows what it wants and determines to achieve it, were becoming, little by little, a thing of the past? Passion there is, no doubt, here and there—passion, fierce and uncalculating—passion expressing itself in tragedies which recall weird episodes of the Italian republic of the Middle Ages, in the swift ferocity of its vengeance, in the impenetrable secrecy which apparently shrouds its desperate agencies.

"But passion, brethren, is not strength. In the most opposite quarters we are warned that we are not, as a rule, men of resolution, and we are conscious, many of us, that the warning is not undeserved. We are endeavouring, perhaps, to disguise from ourselves the difficulty of saying, equally firmly, yes or no, by the pleasing but insecure supposition, that we are really many-sided, and that we seem to fear to commit ourselves freely. And what is the secret of this characteristic of our time? Some twenty years ago, a French electric philosopher—Cousin,—asked a friend what he thought the most serious symptom of the day in the world of hidden thought. The friend made several suggestions, and at length Cousin said, 'Nothing seems to me to compare in point of seriousness with this, that God is apparently disappearing from the thoughts of men.' Cousin spoke true of France of twenty years ago, but his words had, at the time, a prophetic character about them which they would not have there, or elsewhere, now. We have only to talk intimately to half-a-dozen educated men, or to open every other periodical on a shop counter, to see the truth of Cousin's remark. Our generation is increasingly devoted to the world of sense, to the exclusion of the invisible; we are enamoured of the visible; our popular philosophy is at bottom an organisation of the knowledge of the visible; our notion of happiness is to make the most, hour by hour, of what we see; our highest idea of work is more and more a manipulation of visible matter of some sort, or thought directed towards such manipulation. Our expectations, our involuntary language, betrays this tendency of the time, when, begging gigantic questions, we speak of *useful* knowledge, meaning such knowledge as is concerned only with the world of light and sense; *practical* education, implying that education which should train children for a future state of existence, or for the service of the unseen Master, would not be practical; or of our age as a *positive* age, assuming that the age which should give its mind to the supersensuous, or the supernatural, would thereby exchange positive knowledge for the imaginary or improbable; that it is a waste of energy, forsooth, to open the eye of the human spirit upon what the Eternal Being has told us about Himself, when, rational or irrational insects that we are, we can grub, if we will, without distraction, in the dust of one of the smallest of His planets. Yet Cousin was not far wrong, and he was too clear-sighted not to see that, apart from the deeper and more awful sides of human destiny, the tendency which he noted would be followed by grave social consequences. When it is once seriously and generally believed that there is no world but the world of sense, and that human existence is really bounded by the cradle and the grave, it is not difficult to perceive what may follow between the enterprise of venturous passion on the one head and the inviable sense of real duty on the other. Even our most modern philosophy shows itself alive to this apprehension by its well-meant but not very successful efforts to provide us with some new data of ethics, but experience proves that, whether in men or nations, permanent moral vigour varies concomitantly with the sight of the Invisible God, and the secret of the moral weakness, to which reference has been made, is only too apparent.

"And this brings us to the conclusion on which it is a duty to insist in this pulpit to-day. Of late years, Oxford has in many ways made herself more useful to the country as a place of general education, but she has also been undoing, one by one, whether under compulsion or deliberately, the ties which have bound her, from the first days of her existence, to the Church of Jesus Christ. Recent legislation makes the process of divorce all but complete; and those of us who cannot surrender our reason to hope know full well what is meant by the forfeiture, and insignificant existence of those provisions which the Church had made for her ministers in the colleges of Oxford. A decade or two of years may elapse before the college chapels are closed for worship; before the theological faculty is rendered useless for religious purposes, or altogether dissolved. But the arguments, which are supposed to warrant what has been already done, point no less clearly—if they are worth anything—to the completion of the secularising changes. A few final steps may be, perhaps, for a while delayed, out of consideration for those who are still here, and who have not yet forgotten the Oxford which they have loved so dearly in the past. If this subject is thus referred to, it is not, you will believe, with the purpose of re-discussing what is now irretrievably settled—what God in His all-wise providence has permitted. It is that some of us, at any rate, may so see more clearly the path of duty in the coming years. But the Church of God has a much grander and diviner end than to be tied down to the fortunes of any human institution, however venerable and cherished; and while we may trust that here in Oxford, in some more distant time, Lord Bacon's words will have a new fulfilment—*Pleniores honestus ad religione reducet*—those of you—and to some such I know that I am speaking—those of you, whether as clergymen or laymen, who will pass your lives in the colonies may help to reproduce, under other conditions, something of that which has been lost to us in England. One after another, the young Colonial Churches are parting with such small subventions as they may have received in their early days. But, at least, each Church is mistress of its destinies, and may be built up by labour and sacrifice, as were the first Churches of Christ. The time may arrive when Cape Town, or Calcutta, or Melbourne, or Columbia, or even Zanzibar, may be the means that will furnish for the Church of Christ what Oxford has furnished for her in the past; and to have a hand in creating any one such centre of light and life would be no unworthy task for men who gratefully remembered Alfred, or Walter De Merton, or Wykeman, or Chichele, or Waynflete, or Wolsey. Certain it is that national life, whether at home or in the rising colony, can only be strong and healthy when it steadily recognises the Invisible God; that every society, like every individual, should learn the meaning of these pregnant words—'I have set God always before me, for He is on my right hand, there-

fore I shall not fail;' that in the youngest colony, no less than in the oldest of the European countries, inheritors of transmitted advantages, and the quiet students, and thinkers, and writers, who undertake to form opinion, and the men of action—whether statesmen, or merchants, or philanthropists—all need, as citizens, the controlling, the saving, the hallowing influence upon which, in a sense infinitely deeper and more personal their salvation as Christians depends. What is that influence but the continued sight of the All-mighty, All-wise, All-holy Being as He has revealed Himself to man; of the Eternal Father, the maker of heaven and earth; of the Eternal Son who has redeemed us by His blood; of the Eternal Spirit who sanctifies us in His Church, three persons but one God, blessed for evermore?"

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ven. A. Blomfield, Archdeacon of Essex, to be Archdeacon of Colchester.

Rev. R. Brent, Chaplain to the Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Vicarage of Holmside. Patron, the Bishop of Durham.

Rev. C. G. Doyne, to Vicarage of All Saints, Branksome Park, Dorset. Patron, Mr. Francis George Bury, of Branksome Tower, Poole, Dorset.

Rev. W. H. Drake, Rector of Ruan Lanyhorne, to Rectory of Bridestow and Sourton. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

Rev. C. Dunkley, Curate of St. Alkmund's, Derby, to Vicarage of St. Mary's, Wolverhampton. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield.

Rev. W. FitzEustace Eustace, to Vicarage of Bishops Lydeard.

Rev. E. A. Faber, Vicar of Kirkleavington, to Rectory of Kettlethorpe.

Rev. J. G. Howes, to be Prebendary of Barton St. David in Wells Cathedral.

Rev. J. T. Hyde, Rector of Wallington, Herts, to Rectory of Ruan Lanyhorne. Patrons, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Rev. F. A. Jarvis, Rector of Kettlethorpe, to Rectory of Flixborough with Burton-upon-Stather.

Rev. M. Jones, Vicar of Camo, Montgomery, to Vicarage of Llandinam-with-Banhadlog.

Rev. W. J. Kilpeck, Senior Curate of St. Paul's, Maidstone, to Vicarage of Tissinghurst, Cranbrook, Kent. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. S. R. Majendie, to be Precentor of Gloucester Cathedral. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter.

Rev. W. Martin, to Vicarage of East Barsham. Patron, Lord Hastings.

Rev. J. McLachlan, to Rectory of Sevington, Kent. Patron, Mr. Thomas Britton.

Rev. E. K. B. Morgan, to Vicarage of St. St. John's, Sevenoaks, Kent. Patron, the Rector of Sevenoaks.

Ven. A. Pott, Archdeacon of Berks, to Vicarage of Sonning, Berks. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford.

Rev. H. B. St. John, to Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Ashby-de-la Zouch. Patron, the Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Rev. H. B. Stretfeild, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Skirbeck, Boston, to be Honorary Diocesan Inspector of Elementary Schools.

Rev. J. H. Thomas, Vicar of Hillingdon, to be Rural Dean of Uxbridge Deanery.

Rev. R. S. Thompson, Curate in-Charge of the St. Giles-in the Fields Mission, to Vicarage of Pulsey.

Rev. C. E. Tudor, to Vicarage of Swallowcliffe, Wilts. Patron, the Rev. William Henley Jervis, Prebendary of Swallowcliffe.

Rev. C. H. Turner, Vicar of St. Saviour's, Fitzroy-street, to Rectory of St. George's-in-the-East. Patron, the Bishop of Bedford.

Rev. J. A. W. Wadmore, to Perpetual Curacy of Barrow Gurney.

Rev. J. Watson, Incumbent of St. John's, Hanley, to Vicarage of Sculcoates, near Hull.

Rev. T. W. Wilkes, Curate of St. James, Wolverhampton, to Curacy of Heathtown, Wolverhampton.

Rev. J. B. Wilkinson, to Rectory of Holy Trinity with St. Peter's, Shaftesbury, Dorset. Patron, the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Rev. V. F. Willson, Curate of Rotherfield, Sussex, to Chaplaincy of the Suffolk General Hospital, and Curate of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY:—Rev. J. F. Fraser, to Wilton with Netherhampton, Wilts.

OBITUARY.

June 3, at Slingsby Rectory, York, the Rev. Wm. Carter, M.A., aged 78.

June 7, at the Parsonage, Crieff, Perthshire, N.B., the Rev. A. J. T. Morris, B.A. Queen's College, Oxford, Incumbent of St. Columba's Church, aged 52.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on Thursday morning, in the Sheldonian Theatre, upon the Ven. Alfred Blomfield, M.A., All Souls' College, Archdeacon of Colchester, designate Bishop Suffragan of Colchester. There was a large attendance of visitors. The rev. gentleman, who was warmly applauded, was presented to the Vice-Chancellor by the Rev. Canon Ince, Regius Professor of Divinity.

The following were also conferred:—

B.C.L.—Lynes, Lincoln; and H. Greene, Pembroke.

M.A.—T. Ashton, E. Daly, M. Fell, T. Rathbone, J. Robertson, and A. Tobin, University; T. Childs, Balliol; M. Hutton and G. Pargiter, Merton; A. Geare and J. Mattock, Exeter; P. Robin, Oriel; C. Arnold, W. Binney, E. Davis, H. Joseph, and G. Todd, New; E. Dakins, A. Felkin, and A. Jackson, Magdalen; F. Fox, Brasenose; S. Smith, Corpus; W. Cobb, C. Geoffrey, C. Graves, and E. Hussey, Christ Church; W. Ricketts, Trinity; M. F. C. Brett, St. John's; J. Thomas, Jesus; L. Terry, Wadham; H. Greene, Pembroke; C. Atkinson, G. Farquhar, and W. Scott, Keble; W. Bissett and E. Taylor, St. Alban's Hall; J. Jones, Turrell Hall; A. Parke, unattached.

B.M.—E. Daly and W. Fell, University; J. Richmond, Merton; J. Price, Queen's; D. A. Power, Exeter, E. Jenkins, Trinity; O. Clarke, St. Edmund's Hall; and F. Buckland, Keble.

B.A.—J. Asthury, E. Lloyd, A. Poole, and H. Rabstorne, Trinity; A. C. Rogers, W. Grocott, R. Morris, F. Westell, and W. Williams, St. John's; D. Davies, E. Jones, and J. Jones, Jesus; H. Gibson, J. Lawton, and H. Pyne, Wadham; H. Hawkins, D. Carmarmack, and A. S. Stewart, Pembroke; F. Cooper, E. Mackay, and F. Starkey, Worcester; J. Adenbrooke, A. Brooks, and R. Druitt, Keble; J. Gibbs, A. Hooper, H. Longdon, H. Parker, C. Pollard, H. Pughe, W. Savile, A. Troughton, and S. Woolward, Keble; Strong, Hertford; S. Bee, St. Mary's; T. Dunnk, and Frank and F. Macdowell, St. Alban's Hall; H. Busserstock, St. Edmund's Hall; J. Lilaby, New Inn Hall; A. Cooke, W. Hobbes, W. Sully, J. Tull and F. Ward, unattached; T. Rathbone, University; G. Todd, J. Thomas, and G. Farquhar, New; J. Jones, Turrell Hall; A. Chandler, E. Graham, L. Hall, Say, C. Hawke, J. Oakeshott, and E. Vincent, University; H. Abel, Hassem, J. Marsh, L. Smith, L. Thomas, T. Turton, T. Ward, and S. Wood, Balliol; E. Meredith, H. Monro, J. Norton, E. Omanney, and H. Thompson, Merton; T. Haskell, H. Hill, T. Haraman, A. Roxburgh, and E. Stephenson, Exeter; G. Field, F. Hawkins, and J. Reeves, Oriel; T. Blyth, A. Cardew, J. Dunble; T. Harrison, J. Hickens, A. Hodgson, H. Gregory, and H. Wood, Queen's; C. Bruce, P. Evans, J. Forth, Hutchings, and J. Slee, New; H. Clifford, M. Hawkins, J. Turner, and A. Wilde, Lincoln; J. Lister, R. Maitland, and G. Vaughan Hughes, Magdalen; M. Casete, S. O. Dugdale, A. Smith, and A. Spence, Brasenose; H. Cockburn, S. C. Crawford, Corpus Christi; A. Dingle, H. Holbech, and A. Tucker, Christ Church.

In a Convocation held on Thursday afternoon, the proposal to confer the degree of D.D. by diploma upon the Rev. Ernest R. Wilberforce, M.A., Exeter College, Bishop-designate of Newcastle-upon Tyne, son of the late Bishop of Oxford, met with the unanimous approval of the House

In the same Convocation it was agreed to affix the University seal to a deed of conveyance of freehold messuages in Holywell-street and Broad-street, in the City of Oxford (site of the new Indian Institute), from Merton College to the University.

In the same Convocation the following forms of decree were submitted to the House and approved *nem. con.*—that University College be admitted to the privileges of an affiliated college; and that the Delegates of the Press be authorised to contribute to Firth College, Sheffield, a grant of books in sheets, printed at the Clarendon Press to the value of £25. The amount of £75,500, has been spent upon buildings for the College Free Library and Free Natural History Museum at Nottingham. The rooms for the use of the college are three lecture theatres, capable of holding 500, 200, and 150 persons respectively; 14 class-rooms of various sizes; and excellent chemical, physical, and biological laboratories. The endowment consists of a capital sum of £10,000 and £2,200, per annum from municipal funds. The number of students in 1881-2 was about 1,800.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. George Butler, M.A., Principal of Liverpool College, on whom Mr. Gladstone has conferred the Canonry of Winchester, vacant by the elevation of the Rev. Ernest Wilberforce to the newly formed Bishopric of Newcastle, is the eldest son of the late Rev. George Butler, head master of Harrow School and afterwards Dean of Peterborough, and brother of the Rev. Dr. Butler, the present head master of Harrow. He was born in the year 1820 and was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, but "migrated" thence to Oxford, and entered at Exeter College, where he obtained the Hertford University Scholarship, in 1841. He was subsequently elected to a Fellowship at his college and took his Bachelor's degree as a first-class *in Literis Humanioribus* in 1843, proceeding M.A. in due course. He was ordained deacon in 1854 and priest in the following year, by Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford. He was formerly Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College, and has been Principal of Liverpool College since 1867. Mr. Butler was Public Examiner in the University of Oxford in 1852, Classical Examiner to the Secretary of State for War in 1855, and Examiner for the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service in 1856.

The Queen has promised a subscription of £100 towards the fund for the enlargement of the Royal Church at Kew. It is proposed to increase the accommodation to 737 sittings.

"A Welsh Vicar" writes to us (*Globe*) protesting against the attempts which have been made to misrepresent the conduct of the clergy in Wales in reference to the Burials Act. He says:—"In my own case—with a population of over 4,000—six burials only have taken place since the passing of the Act, and some of those were not quite free of 'moral pressure' outside the bereaved family circle. In one case the father of a deceased child in handing me the 'notice of burial' voluntarily stated that he was acting under outside impulse. He asked me if I would, in accordance with the Welsh custom, 'start' the funeral from the home with an appropriate prayer, &c., to afford evidence, so he said, that unity and brotherly love were not extinct. Not to be behind my Nonconformist friend in Catholicity, I consented to attend at the home as desired, and offered as a further compromise to read the part of the Burial Service in church, his own minister to read the lesson and conduct service at the grave according to his own method and discretion. The bereaved father expressed his warm approval, and added, 'If Mr. ——, my minister, agrees, it shall be so; and if he is as Christian-like as you are he will do so.' But he did not do so. A note was sent by the father notifying the minister's refusal. Shortly after a tombstone was set up over a child's grave with this inscription: 'This was the first buried in this churchyard under the new Burial Law.' This was a sly slap on the cheek; but I held my tongue, and said nothing."

The church of St. Mary, Hayton, near Maryport, Carlisle, has just received a valuable addition by the completion of the west window, which has been given by Joseph Hetherington, Esq., of Midtown. The window is composed of four lights, the two centre openings being occupied by the subject of "Our Lord Blessing Little Children," upon one of whose heads his hand rests; other children are gathered round, and one Our Saviour has taken upon his knee. The other light shows mothers bringing their children, whilst in the background are the disciples who have been rebuked by the Saviour. In the base of these lights, and surmounted by low canopies, is shown the subject of Mary washing the feet of Jesus in the house of Simon the Pharisee, beneath which is the dedicatory inscription to the memory of the wife and children of Mr. Hetherington. The side lights illustrate Our Lord as the Good Shepherd, and "The Light of the World" respectively. As the Good Shepherd, He is shown tenderly carrying a lamb in his bosom, while sheep are grouped round Him. As the "Light of the World," He is shown knocking at a door overgrown with tall weeds and rank grass, typical of the human heart choked by long want of faith and devotion. At the foot of these lights, floating angels are shown bearing scrolls with the word "Alleluia." The whole four lights are surmounted with richly turreted and foliated canopy work. The colouring of the window is rich and full in tone, and the figures carefully drawn. The vicar, Mr. Thwaytes, has expressed his satisfaction with the artistic treatment of this window, which is from the studios of Messrs. Gibbs and Howard, 64, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, W.

The annual meeting of the London Diocesan Home Mission was held on Monday at the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, under the presidency of the Bishop of London. The Bishop of London said that it was difficult to get a large meeting in favour of any work going on satisfactorily, and that might be looked upon as the cause of the small attendance on that occasion. The difference between the Bishop of London's Fund and other kindred funds might be explained in a few words. It was found that to place a church in hitherto neglected districts was beginning at the wrong end. Therefore, the promoters of the Diocesan Home Mission had, by means of the living voice, endeavoured to bring the Gospel home to those who had never heard it before, and he was pleased to say that their efforts had been crowned with success: under its machinery forty new district parishes had been created. He desired to ask the attention of the meeting to the state of the diocese of London, and to the pressing need which existed for their work. The result of the last census had brought forward the fact not merely that the population had increased in the ten years by 379,000, not merely that there would be a population in a year and a half of 3,000,000, but that the increase had taken place to a large extent upon new ground, where there were no churches and few clergy. Old London had diminished, and the large proportion of the additional population was located in districts where there were few churches, and therefore the call was greater than before. The fact that they had received a large legacy was no reason why they should relax their energies. There were still thousands of acres being built upon, and he could see no end to the increase of the population, and therefore there would be much work before the Society in the future. The Bishop of Manchester moved the adoption of the report, which gave details of the operations of the mission. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., seconded the motion, and, in doing so, as a layman asked that the meeting should consider the responsibity which rested upon them. The population of London was increasing by nearly 400,000 a year, and it was necessary, therefore, to make additional provision to that extent every year. That was a fact which had not been recognised fully up to the present time by the inhabitants of old London—persons for whom spiritual provision had been made years ago. Old London was gradually decreasing in population. The working classes were steadily, sometimes in families, and sometimes by whole streets, departing from those parts of London and going to the suburbs of London, where they found better air and cheaper rents. As laymen and persons deeply interested in the well-being of the community a great responsibility rested upon them, and they must recognise the fact that the people were going away to live almost by themselves, by which the habits of society were being revolutionised. Instead of an admixture of rich and poor living together, they found large communities of artisans occupying large districts almost wholly by themselves. He thought there was great danger to the metropolis and England if they did not fully recognise their responsibilities. It was a matter of the greatest importance that they should follow the people before they got wholly indifferent to their spiritual well-being. The School Board followed them with schools, but if they were left without any one to raise them above themselves, society would suffer. The mental qualities of the young were being stimulated, and a large proportion of the literature of the present day tended to persuade them that if they had their rights they would have a good deal more of the good things of this world. God forbid that he should suggest that the clergy should influence the people politically; but he could not help feeling that there was a way in which the clergy could influence the people, which was more important than any influence of the teaching of any statesman. He believed in the necessity of an exhibition of sympathy for the masses of the people, and the necessity of convincing them that society generally had a deep concern in their welfare. The Diocesan Home Mission had exerted itself most usefully in that direction, and he felt it to be important to assist the work, which was a work necessary to the security of the community, to their position and prosperity, and to the happiness of the metropolis. The proposition was agreed to, and the Rev. Boyd Carpenter moved a resolution to the following effect:—

That this meeting has heard with thankfulness of the success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless the work of the London Home Mission during the past year, and that it is of opinion that the society continues to deserve liberal support as being well adapted to grapple with the existing spiritual destitution, and to promote the efficiency and the extension of the parochial system in the diocese of London.

Alderman and Sheriff Sir R. Hanson seconded the motion, which was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the Bishop of London for presiding brought the meeting to a close.

The annual general meeting of the Tithe Redemption Trust was held on Thursday afternoon at their offices, St. Stephen's Palace Chambers, Lord John Manners, M.P., presiding. The report of the board, which was read by Dr. A. T. Lee, stated that during the past year the interest manifested in the work of tithe restoration had been fully maintained, and that some practical progress in the restoration of tithes had taken place. There were still many parishes in England and Wales in which, whilst the alienated tithe amounted to a large sum annually, the endowments raised for the maintenance of the incumbent were miserably inadequate. In many of these cases the circumstances of the impropriation were such as to prevent any hope of present restoration of such tithe; but in others the board believed that if an urgent effort were made by Churchmen interested in the locality, alienated tithes would be recovered in a far greater extent than was at present the case. Some such cases had of late been brought to the notice of the board, and it had been its earnest endeavour to point out the best practical mode which its experience showed was most likely to prove most successful for the restoration of tithes in each particular case. The subscriptions for the year had amounted to £97, and the balance in the hands of the treasurer was £171 13s. 4d. Seven cases from the dioceses of St. David's, Llandaff, Ripon, Chester, Lichfield, and Winchester had been before the board during the past year. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the cases mentioned in it comprised every class in which tithes had been alienated, ranging over a large district of country, and might be said to represent the evils of tithe alienation from one end of England and Wales to another. Reference had been made in the report to the continued depression in agricultural districts, which had been felt by the clergy even more than by the laity. Where the clergy were dependent on glebe the distress was very great, and the clergy dependent on tithes had not escaped the great depression. The noble Lord referred to the Bills now before Parliament, one of which—that of Mr. Stanley Leighton—appeared to be good in principle, as it made tithes only recoverable from the landowner. That was the principle generally pursued in the district he had most to do with, and worked fairly well. He hoped that the discussions of these Bills would call public attention to the great principles of tithe-paying, and that the result of the increased attention paid to that subject might be to stimulate favourably the principle of tithe-paying and the restoration of the alienated tithes. The Rev. H. Skrine seconded the motion, and the report was adopted *nem. con.* On the motion of Earl Powis, seconded by the Rev. W. W. Malet, the following resolution was passed:—

That the Tithe Redemption Trust, by promoting the recovery of alienated tithe, and by maintaining the Divine as well as the legal right of the Church to the same, is worthy the support of Churchmen."

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. A. Powell, and seconded by Mr. E. C. Batten, brought the proceedings to a close.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting at the Society's house, No. 7, Whitehall, S.W., on Thursday last, the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. There were also present the Earl of Powis, Archdeacon Burney, Lieutenant-Colonel Clive, M.P., the Revs. Canon Cazenove, A. J. Ingram, C. F. Norman, and T. W. Perry; Messrs. John Boodle, J. F. France, J. Hilton, E. Hussey, G. Alan Lowndes, J. G. Talbot, M.P., E. Thornton, and Rev. R. Millburn Blakiston, secretary. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—

Building a new church at Worthing (Holy Trinity), Sussex, £75; rebuilding the churches at Edgefield (St. Peter and St. Paul), near East Dereham, Norfolk, £50; and Washford Pyne (St. Peter), near Morchard Bishop, Devon, £50; towards enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Belton (All Saints), near Yarmouth, £20; East Garston (All Saints), near Lambourne, Berks, £15; Hales Owen (St John), Worcester, £40; Northallerton (All Saints), Yorkshire, £10; St. Ives (All Saints), Hunts, £25; and Covington, near Kimbolton, Hunts, £15. Under urgent circumstances the grant formerly made towards building the church at Holly Hall (St. Augustine), near Dudley, was increased from £200 to £350. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building mission churches at Bush Hill Park, Enfield, £25, and Rotherhithe (All Saints), £20.

The Society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as a repair fund for Holy Trinity, Hendford, near Yeovil, and as a building fund for the tower for St. Andrew's, Caxton, near Cambridge. The Earl of Dartmouth has offered to give £250 to the funds of the Incorporated Church Building Society, to be spread over five years in annual instalments of £50. This mode of contributing is very acceptable, and it is hoped his Lordship's example may be followed by others.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

In the Queen's Bench, on Monday, the case of Challis *v.* the Archbishop of Canterbury was heard. It was an action to recover compensation in damages for personal injuries sustained by a child through the alleged negligence of the defendant's coachman. The defendant denied the negligence, but in the alternative paid £50 into court, which he said was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim. On Saturday, the 2nd of July, 1881, about three in the afternoon, a brougham belonging to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, which had crossed Lambeth-bridge, was proceeding along Old Rochester-row, Westminster, with two ladies inside, when the near horse knocked down a child, two years and ten weeks old, the son of the plaintiff, who is a coffee-house keeper in that thoroughfare. The wheels went over the child and inflicted serious internal injuries, from which it was said to be still suffering. The child was crossing the road in front of the father's shop at the time of the occurrence, but it was not seen by the coachman, and he was not aware of the accident until he was stopped by some passers-by. One of the ladies left the brougham to see the child at the father's house, where it had been carried, and ultimately it was removed to the hospital. The coachman was driving at a moderate pace, and the only negligence imputed to him was not seeing the child and pulling up in time to avoid it. On the matter being brought to the knowledge of the Archbishop he behaved in the kindest manner, and at his expense the child was sent to a convalescent hospital near Broadstairs. After some witnesses had been called for the defence, the jury intimated that they were agreed; and, both parties having consented to take their verdict at once, the Foreman said they thought there was negligence, but that the £50 paid into court was enough. After some discussion as to how judgment should be entered, Mr. Justice Hawkins said he would enter judgment for the defendant, giving costs to neither side. His Lordship added that he thought justice would be done in that way, and that no one could have behaved in a more handsome manner than the defendant.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench on Tuesday quashed a conviction by the Weston-super-Mare magistrates of members of the Salvation Army for walking in procession through the public streets. Mr. Justice Field said, in giving judgment, that it appeared that the defendants belonged to a body of persons whose object seemed lawful and laudable, and, at all events, was not unlawful—that is, the object of reclaiming a class of people who were not disposed to go to places of worship by getting them together to attend their religious services. That was certainly their object, and no one imputed to them any other. The Court had been told by their counsel, and, no doubt, truly, that so far from their wishing to carry out their object by force or violence, their principles forbade it, and it appeared that, in fact, they had used no personal force or violence, and had submitted quietly to arrest. That being their object and character, it appeared that on the 26th of March they did as they had done before—that is, they assembled at their hall and marched in procession. That in itself was certainly not unlawful; no one could say that it was so. Many public bodies were in the habit of assembling in much larger numbers, with bands of music and banners, and there could be no doubt that it was perfectly legal. Nevertheless, they had been ordered to find sureties to keep the peace, and the magistrates had found them guilty of the offence of holding an unlawful meeting. It was necessary for the magistrates to find some unlawful act to justify ordering them to find sureties. The offence with which they were charged was "unlawfully and tumultuously assembling with others to the disturbance of the peace." Now, was that charge sustained? As to assembling in great numbers, that often took place, and of itself was not sufficient. It must be a "tumultuous" assembly to be unlawful. But there was nothing in the case to show that, so far as they were concerned, there was anything at all "tumultuous." All that they did was to assemble together to walk through the streets. And as to "disturbance of the peace," it was admitted that so far as they were concerned

there was no disturbance. But it had been argued that as, in fact, their course of conduct was such as had been pursued on similar occasions, and had produced tumults and riots, and stone-throwing, and fighting which had disturbed the public peace and caused terror to the inhabitants—that as on this occasion similar results were likely to be produced, therefore they were guilty of the offence charged. If it had been their intention or if it had been the natural consequence of their acts to produce these effects, then they might have been responsible. But in this case their own acts and conduct caused nothing of the kind, and it was only because others would molest them that any riot or tumult could be likely to arise. They only intended to "parade" (as the case states) through the principal streets for the purpose of collecting others who might be thus attracted to them, and then with singing they would eventually return to their hall, where their services were held. They would not be guilty of any offence in thus passing through the streets, and why should others interfere with them? What right had they to do so? If they were doing anything illegal, it was for the magistrates and police, the appointed guardians of law and order, to interpose. It did not appear that the Salvation Army used any personal force or violence; but it is stated that the "Skeleton Army," as it is called, and others of the mob placed themselves in the way of the Salvation Army and tried to prevent them by force from proceeding, and that this caused tumult, and disturbance, and conflict. This, no doubt, was a very sad state of things to take place on a Sunday in an English town, and if it could be seen that the defendants were responsible for it, then, no doubt, they might justly not only be ordered to find sureties to keep the peace, but be subject to some punishment. But it does not appear that the disturbance proceeded from or was caused by them. It was rather caused by those who attempted by force to interfere with them. It is stated that, except as before stated, "the defendants were not guilty of any overt act of violence," and no such act on their part at all is stated. The magistrates had found that their assembling together caused riot, and tumult, and disturbance. But was there any evidence that the assembling of the Salvation Army had caused these results? On the contrary, it rather appeared that these consequences followed from the opposition to them. Upon the facts stated in the case was there evidence that the defendants had been guilty of the offence charged? He thought not. The authorities showed that if persons assemble together with the intention of doing anything, which if carried out would be riotous, it was unlawful. But there was nothing of the kind here. The other persons acting riotously would not make the defendants riotous. Was it unlawful to do a lawful act merely because others made it the pretence for raising a riot? What right have others to resort to force to prevent persons from doing what is lawful? It would come to this, that persons were to be punished for doing lawful acts merely because it led others to act unlawfully and create a riot. The authorities do not support or justify any such view of the law. [The learned Judge here referred to them.] The question was, whether the defendants' assembly would be held to be riotous and tumultuous by reason of the wrongful acts of others, and no authorities supported such a view. The defendants had not, it appeared, any intention of using force or creating a disturbance. It was a serious thing to punish men for an offence of which they had not been guilty. Was it a crime in this country for persons who had strong religious convictions and a strong desire to do great good by inducing others to attend religious services, to hold assemblies with that object and walk through the streets to their place of worship in order to attract others to go there? Was that to be termed criminal? It was suggested that if such processions continued to be held there would be similar opposition, and that this would lead to similar disturbances. He hoped not, for he hoped that when the opponents, learnt—as they would now learn—that they had no right whatever to interfere with these processions of the Salvation Army, they would abstain from disturbing them. It was usual in this country for people to obey the law when it was once declared and understood, and he hoped that it would be so in this case. But, if it were not so, he presumed that the magistrates and the police would understand their duty and would not fail to do it, and that they would not hesitate to deal with the disturbers and the members of the "Skeleton Army" as they had dealt with the members of the Salvation Army in this case. He presumed that the magistrates were only desirous of doing their duty and of preventing disturbance of the peace. He was sure that there was no intention on the part of the members of the Salvation Army of provoking opposition, and being of opinion that they had not been guilty of the offence charged, he came to the conclusion that this order must be set aside. The order, therefore, was set aside, with costs.

THE COURT.

On Sunday morning the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, attended Divine service at the parish church of Craithie. The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, one of the Queen's chaplains, officiated, and afterwards dined with the Queen and the Royal Family.

The date of the departure of the Queen and Court from Balmoral is now finally fixed for Tuesday, the 20th inst.

The Queen has promised a subscription of £100 towards the enlargement and improvement of the Royal Church at Kew.

The *British Medical Journal* understands that the Duke of Connaught has been obliged to seek relief from one of the attacks of spasmodic asthma to which he is subject in a sea voyage.

"KEATING'S POWDER" is now sold at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., in tins by all Chemists. This powder is perfectly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, BEETLES, MOTHS, and all insects, whilst quite harmless, to domestic animals. All furs and woollens should be well powdered before putting away. Beware of imitations. Ask for Keating's Powder and take no other.

TO GET RID OF WORMS IN CHILDREN procure a tin of "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS." This unique medicine is certain to cure, and may be taken with absolute safety by the youngest children. Price 1s. 1½d. of all Chemists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first Annual Fête of the Church of England Temperance Society is arranged to be held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, July 4th, and promises to be one of the principal events of the season. In addition to two grand concerts one by 4,000 singers, a great meeting will be held in the Opera Theatre, when speeches will be delivered by the Revs. Canons Ellison, Fleming, Wilberforce, and Hopkins. Mr. R. T. Booth, of the Blue Ribbon Movement, will also speak, as well as several members of Parliament. Mr. W. H. Jude, the well-known organist of Liverpool, will give recitals on the Great Organ. At the evening concert addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. W. Horsley and Dr. Richardson, F.R.S., interspersed with handbell ringing by the Walford Family. Edward Payson Weston, the celebrated pedestrian, will cover fifty miles in ten hours without a rest against members of the Society invited to compete for a gold badge. A cricket match will take place, when eleven prominent members of the Society will be selected to play eleven of Leicester; in addition to which there will be balloon ascents, display of the great fountains, open-air meetings, band contests, and other attractions. Excursion trains will run from all parts of the country. Admission to the Palace and Grounds will be one shilling.

During the recent dry weather the water in the Loch of Harray, on the west mainland of Orkney, was considerably reduced in volume, and rendered tepid by the heat. As a consequence, the trout, with which the loch abounded, gathered in large shoals around the burn mouths, and have been landed with trawl nets by the neighbouring farmers in hundredweights, and salted for winter use when the supply could not be disposed of in a fresh state. One fisherman-farmer engaged in this work landed 1,000 trout, many of them heavy fish, at one sweep of the net; while the other day five cartloads were landed by a party of men from the same loch. An eye-witness describes the scene as a lively one, the men wading into the water and driving the fish into the nets, and in this way landing in a few days more than the total catch during the last two seasons. The island not being under the protection of the Fishery Act, the proceedings could not be interfered with.

An interesting ceremony took place on Monday at St. Mary's Church, East Moulsey, when two members of the ancient gipsy tribes of the Coopers and Taylors were married. The Rev. F. Reynolds, the rector, officiated. Prior to the marriage ceremony a baby belonging to the Cooper family was baptised; after which, Elias Taylor, styling himself "cab proprietor," and Louisa Cooper, whose father described himself as a "traveller," were married. The church was crowded with gipsies who were in the neighbourhood in great numbers to attend the Hampton Races. The bride wore a striped pale blue French silk dress, with a long train covered with a cream-coloured satin shawl, and a white straw hat trimmed with wild flowers; she carried in her hand a bouquet of wild flowers. The bridegroom looked like a London costermonger in his "Sunday best." At the close of the ceremony the "Wedding March" was played, and as the newly-married pair left the church they were received with a shower of rice. Almost all the gipsies present were profusely decorated with wild flowers. It has become the practice with gipsies within the last ten or fifteen years, whenever a marriage is agreed upon, to have it celebrated in the church nearest the locality where any race or sport meeting is being held which the tribe attends.

Before the close of its sittings the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland considered the case of the Rev. Duff Macdonald, with reference to the alleged atrocities at the Blantyre Mission in East Africa. Mr. Macdonald appeared by counsel at the bar of the House, submitting a petition and statement relative to the charges made against him as late clerical head of the Blantyre Mission, craving a reversal of the findings and resolutions of the last Assembly as far as applicable to him, "or, at all events, to find that the various acts of cruelty, retaliation, and indiscretion said to have been committed by several of the mission agents at Blantyre had no reference to the petitioner, and that he was in no way implicated therein." The report of the special committee appointed to consider the petition and statement was to the following effect:—That, while not deeming it within the province of the Assembly to reverse the findings of last year, the committee gladly recorded their opinion that in much of the conduct therein condemned Mr. Macdonald was in no degree implicated, and in particular that he was not guilty of cruelty or retaliation; that every possible allowance must be made for the extremely difficult circumstances in which he was placed by his comparative youth and want of knowledge of affairs, the indefinite and perplexing instructions he had received, and the occurrence of events which would have tested the prudence of a man of the highest ability and widest experience; that nothing which had occurred could detract from the testimony borne to the good work done by Mr. Macdonald; and that no reason existed why his high character and proved zeal should not be made available in any field of Christian usefulness. Mr. Macdonald having indicated general acquiescence in a report which he understood as practically exonerating him, the Assembly unanimously found in terms of the committee's recommendation.

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten, to four Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Wordcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxbridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

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BIRTHS.

June 5, at Church Green, Witney, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. W. NEWMAN, of a son.

June 7, at Yeo Vale, Bideford, the Lady RUTHVEN, of a son.

June 8, at the King's School House, Peterborough, the wife of the Rev. E. J. CUNNINGHAM, of a son.

June 8, at Bramcote, Oxford, the wife of F. S. PULLING, M.A., Exeter College, of a son.

June 12, at Cranley-gardens, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel LORD CAMPBELL, Scots Guards, of a daughter.

June 9, at the Rectory, Old, near Northampton, the wife of the Rev. G. T. DRIFFIELD, Rector of Old, of a son.

June 10, at Balcombe Rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. G. MEAD, of a son.

June 11, at 11, Norwood-terrace, Southsea, the wife of Commander HAMILTON DUNLOP, R.N., of a daughter.

June 12, at 7, Glentworth-terrace, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Rev. JAMES MORTIMER SANGAR of a daughter.

June 13, at Dungannon Park, the Countess of RANFURLY, of a son.

June 13, at 10, Emperor's-gate, South Kensington, the wife of CHARLES T. BERESFORD HOPE, of a son.

June 13, at St. Saviour's, Upper Sunbury, Middlesex, PERSIS, wife of the Rev. SEPTIMUS MARTIN, Vicar, of a son.

June 13, at Stepney Rectory, London, E., the wife of Rev. JOHN F. RITTO, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 16, at Holy Trinity, Newcastle, Natal, S. Africa, CHAS. WARD, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, to DOROTHEA AGNES, daughter of the late Captain JAMES CHARLES YORKE, 5th Dragoon Guards. Indian and Australian papers please copy.

June 1, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, HENRY ALEXANDER, son of General E. STOPFORD CLARKMONT, C.B., to KATHERINE GREGORY, daughter of R. WALKER, Esq., of West-hill, Oxtead, Surrey, and Arduen, Eastbourne.

June 3, at St. James's Church, Hyde-park, Dr. OLIVER WILLIAM SPEER, B.A. Trinity College, to ANNIE, daughter of the late EDWARD BURTON, Esq., Hilboro', Norfolk.

June 5, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. Father Stanton, Curate of St. Alban's, Holborn, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Powell, Curate of St. Paul's, the Hon. PATRICK GREVILLE-NUGENT, fourth son of Lord Greville, to ERMENGARDA, only daughter of the late AUGUSTUS OGILVY, Esq., of Cove, Dumfriesshire.

June 6, at the parish church, Hatfield Peverel, Essex, Capt. TOWNSEND, 4th Dragoon Guards, to HENRIETTA ANNA MARIA HEPPT, only daughter of the late Sir COVENTRY PAYNE, Bart., of Wootton House, Bedfordshire.

June 7, at St. Breock, Cornwall, GODFREY TALLENTS, Esq., of Coddington, Notts, to LILY, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. P. MATTHEWS, Rector of St Breock.

June 7, at Gloucester, Rev. JOHN LEWIS, M.A., Vicar of Cantley, Yorkshire, to SARAH A., daughter of Colonel W. T. K. PERRY KEENE, J.P., D.L., of Minety, Wilts.

June 7, at the parish church, Chute, HENRY REDMILL DENNYS, Captain in the late 20th Regt. Benzal N.I., to ANNE ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Major-General SMYTH, formerly Governor of the Scilly Isles.

June 8, at the parish church, Brereton, Cheshire, ANNETTE JULIA, fourth daughter of the Rev. EDWARD ROYDS, M.A., Rector of Brereton, to JOHN LORING, of Lluley Wood, Talk-o'-th'-Hill, Staffordshire.

June 8, at Saltwood, Kent, EDWARD MURRAY, son of WILLIAM SALMON, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's, to FRANCES EMILY, daughter of the Rev. JOHN GEORGE HODGSON, Rector of Saltwood, and Hon. Canon of Canterbury.

June 10, at the parish church, King's Norton, Worcestershire, PHILIP HOOKHAM, M.A., Gravelly Hill, Birmingham, son of R. P. Hookham, of Summertown, Oxford, to FLORENCE ELIZA MAUD, younger daughter of the late CLAUDIUS A. SCRIVENER, of Liverpool.

June 10, at St. Mark's Church, Regent's-park, THEOPHILUS EDWARD BLAKELY, son of the Rev. George Armstrong Blakely, Rector of Stretford, Herefordshire, to JENNY GWALTER, of St. George's-terrace, Regent's-park, daughter of the late Rev. EDWARD THOMPSON, D.D., Vicar of Kington and Rector of Huntingdon, Herefordshire, also Vicar of Brilley, and Rector of Michael Church, Radnorshire.

June 10, at All Souls, Langham-place, WILLIAM HENRY EASLEA, of the Manor House, Pakenham, Suffolk, to ROSALIND, second daughter of Captain BUTLER FALLOWES, late 77th Regiment, of Chobham, Surrey, and granddaughter of the late Sir James Fellowes, of Adbury, Hants.

June 10, at St. Michael's, Paddington, CHARLES EDWARD, youngest son of the late WILLIAM KEEN, Esq., of Godalming, to FLORENCE AGNES, daughter of the late JOHN THORNEWILL, Esq., of Burton-on-Trent.

June 10, at St. James's, Piccadilly, HUGH ARUNDELL, only child of HUGH CHARLES and Lady FRANCES TREVANION, of 3, Lowndes-square, to FLORENCE EVA, fourth daughter of Sir DANIEL COOPER, Bart., of 6, De Vere-gardens, Kensington.

June 12 at the British Embassy, Paris, ARTHUR GEORGE FREDERICK DASHWOOD, youngest son of Lady William Graham and the late George Astley Charles Dashwood, Esq., of Wherstead Park, Suffolk, to CAROLINE ISABELLA, youngest daughter of the late Captain ARTHUR OWEN LORD, 72nd Highlanders.

June 13, at Marston Church, Yorkshire, the Rev. GEORGE WARD, Rector of Mavis Enderby, Lincolnshire, to ISABEL MARY, only daughter of Colonel THOMPSON, of Terrington Hall, York.

June 13, at the parish church of Windermere, the Rev. EDWARD ERNEST STOCK, Curate of St. Mary's, Carlisle, eldest son of the Rev. E. P. Stock, Rector of Windermere, to ETHEL, eldest daughter of WALTER BROOKSBANK, of Thorneburrow, Windermere, formerly Rector of Lamplugh, Cumberland.

June 13, at Chesterton Parish Church, Cambridge, the Rev. S. E. PERRY, Vicar of Chesterton, youngest son of the late J. Perry, Esq., J.P., of Clifton, to ELLEN SARAH, second daughter of the late Rev. S. BANKS, Rector of Cottenham.

DEATHS.

May 31, washed overboard, near the Island of Socotra, ALFRED WILLIAM PHELPS, 2nd Officer s.s. *Martaban*, second son of the late William Phelps, of Angell-road, Brixton, aged 29.

June 6, at Lyme Regis, ANN, widow of the Rev. THOMAS HOUSMAN, aged 82.

June 7, at Colne House, Earls Colne, Essex, ELLEN CATHERINE HUGHES third daughter of the late Sir Wm. Bulkeley Hughes, of Plas Coch, Anglesea, in her 84th year.

June 8, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Roehampton, MINA CECILE THERESA, second daughter of the late WILLIAM GERARD WALMESLEY, Esq., of Westwood House, Lancashire, aged 10 years.

June 8, in London, EDITH, the wife of Senor Don FAUSTINO HERNANDO, of Madrid, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis H. Maude, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ipswich, aged 34 years.

June 8, at Cole-Orton Hall, Leicestershire, GEORGE HOWLAND BEAUMONT, baronet, aged 53.

June 9 at Guy's Cliffe, near Warwick, Lady CHARLES BERTIE PERCY, aged 77.

June 11, suddenly, at his residence, 28, Craven-hill-gardens, Vice-Admiral ROBERT HALL, C.B., late Naval Secretary, aged 64.

June 12, at Gravesend, Major JOHN LYNAM PARISH HOARE, H.M.'s Bombay Army (retired list), youngest son of the late Sir Joseph Wallis and the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Hoare, aged 67.

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THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained, from the pen of Dr. GOLDING BIRD, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic "Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted "so much attention that an account of its "value may prove interesting. Shocks are "not required to develope physiological "phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the "laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall "have long since proved; and it is only to "the mild continuous voltaic currents that "we can look for a vast development of "therapeutical influence."

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 53, by Dr. I. PEREIRA, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The "application of the voltaic circuit has "been largely prescribed, and has become "a popular remedy in the form of Pulver-"macher's Galvanic Chains. They should "be worn so as to encircle the part affected "in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. "They are regarded by practitioners as a "valuable and convenient means of applying "the continuous voltaic current."

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LATEST NEWS.

We hear rumours, which may not improbably be true, of serious dissension in the Ministry on the subject of the Egyptian policy of the Government. At any rate it is notorious in well-informed circles that Sir Charles Dilke is extremely dissatisfied with the weak and vacillating course hitherto pursued, and desires the adoption of vigorous measures to uphold British interests, while it is needless to say that the policy of brag and bounce, alternately with that of whining cowardice and helpless incapability, is that adopted by the representatives of Birmingham parochialism.

The gravest dissatisfaction exists—as we happen to know—even amongst the most consistent supporters of the Government in the House of Commons, in consequence of the secrecy with which Ministers endeavour to shroud their intentions with regard to Egypt. In the Upper House on Thursday night Lord Granville's statement was received with significant silence on his own side of the House.

Our news from Egypt tends to show that, whatever else may happen, Arabi Bey's ultimate chances of aggrandisement are meagre. But he is still powerful for mischief at Cairo, where he has three thousand troops with him. We understand that strong representations have been forwarded to the Khedive from influential quarters in England to induce his Highness to afford, as far as possible, special protection to certain English engineers and other members of the staff employed upon the vast irrigation and other public works promoted by British capital and enterprise.

We stated many weeks ago the nature of the instructions which Cardinal MacCabe had received from the Vatican. The result of those instructions is now seen in the admirable pastoral addressed by the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops to the people of Ireland, with its definite condemnation of non-payment of just debts, of boycotting, and of intimidation.

Our Irish correspondence affords us plenty of evidence of the part played by the Ladies' Land League, and of the tyranny which it exercises over the farmers. A well-informed correspondent writes:—"What is wanted is a very drastic Protection Bill, such as that now introduced, and the uprooting of the Ladies' Land League. All who *know* say that the Moonlighters are paid through the Dublin Central Ladies' Land League."

A seemingly incredible story reaches us from what would appear nevertheless to be a perfectly trustworthy source, to the effect that at a certain church in Reading the incumbent is in the habit of using "Zoedone" instead of wine when celebrating the Holy Communion.

We hear from Oxford that Colonel King-Harman will probably contest one of the city seats in the Conservative interest at the next General Election. The gallant colonel last week addressed a large meeting of Conservative working-men on his experiences in Ireland, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

The sermon which Dr. Liddon preached on Trinity Sunday before the University of Oxford, and from which we print an extract in another column, is a terribly sad, because a literally true, description of the condition to which Oxford has been brought by Liberal and Rationalist scheming—aided, we regret to add, by the blindness and apathy of Churchmen themselves.

The Bishop of Oxford proposes to hold an Ordination to-morrow at the ancient abbey church of SS. Peter and Paul at Dorchester, for the purpose of conferring the Diaconate upon one of the students of the Missionary College which ajoins the abbey. This will be probably the first Ordination held here since the See was transferred from Dorchester to Lincoln in the eleventh century.

We are glad to learn that the Corporation of London is prepared to use all its influence against the Bill for the destruction of the City churches. We trust that no efforts will be spared by Churchmen to support the excellent "City Church and Churchyard Protection Society" founded by the indefatigable energy of Mr. Henry Wright; and we strongly advise the holding of a public meeting in the City itself to protest against the Church Demolition Bill.

We hope our friends will bestir themselves to oppose a scheme, prepared under the Act of 1860, for demolishing the City church of St. Matthew, Friday-street, where the Sunday congregations are, we hear, large and the services reverent and hearty.

It is difficult to believe the report that the Prince of Wales used his personal influence to bring about the early close of the debate on the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. The decided attitude of hostility to the Church's marriage law evinced by the Royal Princes is of itself most regrettable; but at least it might be hoped that their Royal Highnesses would not favour an attempt to suppress the full discussion of so violently revolutionary a measure.

The Oxford Commemoration has this year been the dullest on record. The evening promenade in Christ Church walks on "Show Sunday" has sadly degenerated. The members of the University and their friends were this year chiefly conspicuous by their absence, and evidently unwilling to be jostled by the indiscriminate mob which now takes possession of the Broad Walk on these occasions. By the way, we may inform the *Standard* that Commemoration ends, not begins, with the Encænia, and that at no time has it ever happened that the recipients of honorary degrees were hooted by the Undergraduates. Our worthy contemporary was evidently thinking of the hostile reception accorded to unpopular names before the proceedings begin—a very different thing.

The Christ Church "Gaudy" was held, as usual, in the evening; and the guests included most of those who had received honorary degrees in the morning. Several excellent speeches were made, but the proceedings were, of course, private.

The chief events of Commemoration this year were the very successful ball given by Vincent's Club in the Corn Exchange on Friday, the Philharmonic concert on Monday, at which were performed Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens"—remembered by most people for its characteristic "Turkish March" so often played by Herr Rubinstein—and the same composer's Symphony in C minor; also the performance given by the Philothespian Society on Saturday, for which, we hear, the members of the Society fell into temporary disgrace with the University authorities, until it had been explained that the dramatic entertainment had been intended to be of a strictly private character.

The new schools at Oxford are this term being used for the first time, and both examiners and examined are agreed in praising the convenience of their interior arrangements. The architect, Mr. T. J. Jackson, has designed the building in that late eclectic style of Gothic of which Oxford and Cambridge contain admirable examples, so many and so thoroughly worked out in detail, that they almost constitute an academical style by themselves. Mr. Jackson has in this case studied the details from the early Italian Renaissance. Some of the decorations of the interior are of the splendid Breccia and Cipollino marbles. The latter material is here used for the first time, certainly in this country, for many centuries. One or two of the smaller pieces of marble were brought from the baths of Caracalla at Rome.

The proceedings in the Sheldonian Theatre on Wednesday were of the tamest; and we utterly fail to comprehend what possible claim Mr. Goldwin Smith could have been supposed to possess for the honorary degree of D.C.L.

Constantinople, June 16.

Nothing is yet decided. The Turkish Cabinet advise occupation, leaving the question of the Conference open. The Sultan's decision regarding occupation has not yet been declared. Apparently he hesitates; but his opinion adverse to the Conference is maintained with unaltered resolution.

Paris, June 16.

In consequence of the late outbreak at Alexandria, it is semi-officially stated here to-day that all the Powers have now agreed to request the immediate acceptance of the Conference by Turkey, failing which the Conference will meet elsewhere than at Constantinople, with or without Turkey's participation.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. George Rashleigh, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Rashleigh, vicar of Horton Kirby, Kent, and Lady Edith Bligh, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Darnley.

Also between the Hon. William Napier Bruce, second son of Lord Aberdare, and Miss M'Murdo, daughter of Sir Montague M'Murdo, K.C.B.

Also between Mr. Grove, eldest son of Sir Thomas Grove, Bart., and Miss Agnes Fox Pitt, youngest daughter of General and the Hon. Mrs. Pitt Rivers.

Also between Miss Pocock, eldest daughter of Colonel Sir George F. C. Pocock, Bart. (formerly of the 30th Regt.), and Mr. Herbert Leigh-Bennett, son of the late Rev. Henry Leigh-Bennett, of Thorpe Place, Surrey.

Also between Mr. J. Carter Wood, eldest son of Mr. Carter Wood, and Miss Adare, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Adare.

Also between Mr. Laurence Whateley and Mrs. Henry Eaton.

Also between Mr. White, son of Mrs. White of Ardarroch, and Miss Lily Schuster, daughter of Lady Isabelle Schuster.

The marriage of Col. Hon. Cuthbert E. Edwardes (Rifle Brigade), brother of Lord Kensington, with the Lady Blanche Butler, youngest daughter of the late Marquis of Ormonde, took place at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Wednesday. A distinguished party assembled at the church by eleven o'clock, including Count and Countess Gleichen, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster and Ladies Fitzgerald, Jane Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, the Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde, the Marchioness of Ormonde, Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam, the Earl and Countess of Listowel, the Earl and Countess of Galloway, the Earl and Countess of Desart, the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth and Ladies Legge, the Dowager Countess of Galloway and Ladies Stewart, Viscount and Viscountess Stormont, Lord and Lady Kensington and Hon. Miss Edwardes, the Ladies Bernard, and others. The bride on her arrival was received by the Marquis of Ormonde, her brother, who afterwards gave her away, and eight bridesmaids. Captain Cholmondeley (Rifle Brigade) acted as bridegroom's best man. The Marriage Service was solemnised by the Lord Bishop of Tuam, assisted by the Rev. Lord Theobald Butler, brother of the bride. Later the Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde received the wedding party at breakfast at her house in Park-lane. Early in the afternoon Colonel Edwardes and his bride started for Up Park, Miss Featherstonhaugh's residence, near Petersfield. The bride wore white satin antique, trimmed *en coquille* with satin and fringes of orange flowers, and draped with flounces of exquisite point de gaze, caught up with bouquets of the same flowers. A wreath of orange blossoms was covered by a tulle veil, which was fastened with diamond stars, the gift of Lord and Lady Kensington, and pearl pins. Her jewels comprised a pearl necklace, with diamond and pearl pendant, the gift of her mother, a diamond and ruby bracelet, the present of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, and a diamond brooch, Lord Arthur Butler's gift. She carried a bouquet of flowers. The bridesmaids were also entirely in white, their dresses being of satin, covered with gauze de velours and trimmed with fine pearl embroidery and a profusion of lace. The four elder ladies wore small bonnets of satin and velour, with an ostrich feather round the front, and the four children large hats, trimmed to match. Each carried a bouquet of flowers. There were some beautiful dresses worn by the ladies in the wedding party. The Marchioness of Ormonde was in dark blue velvet, with grey feather trimming; her bonnet composed of the same materials. Lady Beatrice Cavendish's dress was of pale primrose brocade; a lace bonnet of the same colour being ornamented with a mauve tuft. Lady Isabel Stewart wore pale blue cashmere and satin, with white straw bonnet to match. A charming dress was of biscuit-coloured moire, trimmed with pale blue, with bonnet to match. The bride's travelling dress was of mauve satin and broché, the Louis XV. bodice of satin being trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and the skirt of *broché dentelle* bordered with large ruches of the satin; *chapeau* to match, trimmed with feathers.

The marriage of Lord Rossmore and Miss M. Naylor, eldest daughter of Mr. R. C. Naylor, of Kilmarsh Hall, Northampton, was solemnised on Wednesday afternoon at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens. A fashionable company met at the church on the occasion, among the congregation being the Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess of Montrose, the Duchess of Newcastle, Mr. Hohler and Lady Emily Clinton, Prince Doria Pamfili, the Marchioness of Headfort and Miss Wilson Patten, the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Clonmel, the Earl and Countess of Bective, the Earl and Countess of Huntingdon, the Earl of March, Viscount Hastings, the Countess of Kinnoull and Lady Muriel Hay and Hon. B. Hay, Viscount Mandeville and Miss Yznaga, Viscountess Castlereagh, Viscountess Cole, Lord and Lady Ventry and Hon. Mildred and Hersee De Moleyns and Hon. Richard and Hon. Jack De Moleyns, Lady Susan Byng and Hon. Alfred Byng, Lady Hothfield and Hon. J. and Hon. S. Tufton, Lord Arthur Somerset, Lord Marcus Beresford, Lord William Nevill, Lady Sykes, Lord Langford, Lord Arthur Butler, Lady Southampton and Hon. Miss Fitzroy, Lady George Pratt, Lady Edmund Talbot, &c. The bride was attended by six bridesmaids. The Hon. Peter C. Westenra acted as best man to his brother. After the marriage Capt. and the Hon. Mrs. Stirling received the wedding party at their residence, 12, Ennismore-gardens. At five o'clock Lord Rossmore and his bride took their departure for Rufford Abbey, Mr. Augustus Savile's seat in Nottinghamshire. The bride wore a handsome dress of white satin, simply made, trimmed with orange blossoms, and the skirt edged with a box plaiting; and over a wreath of orange flowers a tulle veil was fastened with diamond and pearl ornaments. The bridesmaids' costumes were of white muslin and lace, with pale blue satin sashes, and ficelle straw hats, trimmed with moss roses and forget-me-nots. Each wore a gold bangle, with the bride's initials, "M. R.," surmounted with a baron's coronet in pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of moss roses. The Hon. John and Hon. Dick de Moleyns, the youthful sons of Lord and Lady Ventry, and Hon. J. and Hon. S. Tufton, sons of Lord and Lady Hothfield, followed in the bridal procession after the bridesmaids, wearing sailor costumes. Hon. Mrs. Stirling wore a beautiful dress of grey satin, with cuirass of steel passementerie, and bonnet to match, trimmed with ruby satin. Lady Hothfield's dress was dark green moire and satin. Lady Ventry wore dark blue moire and satin, with bonnet to match. Lady Sykes' was a very handsome dress of cream satin spotted with black, with a ruby bow at the neck, ruby satin bonnet, and parasol trimmed with roses. Lady Claud J. Hamilton wore grey silk. The bride's travelling dress was dark blue nun's cloth, with straw bonnet trimmed with blue velvet and rosebuds.

A WORD IN SEASON.

Much respected Mr. Gladstone, saintly being, all that's nice,
If one humbly might in season dare to offer you advice,
'Twould be somewhat, Sir, as follows, with a trifle more of spice:—
Do not in this Irish muddle shut your eyes as you have done,
Knowing nought of secret parley with the erst imprisoned one:
Speak the truth about it boldly, and all subterfuges shun.
If you make Kilmainham Compacts, tell us honestly the fact;
Do not walk about the subject, trying not to be exact,
For, to say the least, such trifling is a sorry kind of tact!
Some might speak in stronger language of your very curious ways,
Pointing out how crooked courses have beset you all your days;
"Folks may know by their surroundings honest men," Experience says.
Rather, as my courteous wont is, I'd politely hint 'tis time,
In the face of all you know, Sir, and this last atrocious crime,
To have done with milk-and-water and "a policy sublime!"
Justice calls for sterner measures! Give to Cerberus no more
Sugared sops to stay the monster lest he thirst again for gore:
Smite him with the sword of vengeance never used by you before!
Put aside the Cauous Quakers, and the counsel of the man
Who by underhand devices marred poor honest Forster's plan,
Then from danger, like a coward, in the hour of trial ran.
Try at last to be a statesman, not that narrow faction's tool;
Take a lesson "how to govern" in your great dead rival's school;
England looks to England's Premier not to babble, but to rule.

J. H. D.

THE INFALLIBLE.

"Errare est humanum"
We learnt when we were lads;
"Nil quoque quod non vanum,
Mortale"—even Rads!
"Sed tempora mutantur"
Is what we hear to-day;
"Moresque heu! fugantur"
That whilom used to pay!
"Errare est humanum"—
Too true of common men!
"Sed non Gladstonianum,"
Please add with hasty pen.
"Nihil quod non ornavit"—
This very grand Old Man;
"Et patriam servavit"—
Believe it those who can!
"Cum facie severâ"
And morals straitly strict,
"Stat semper dicens vera"—
Which none may contradict!
"Ne riseris profanùm"
When league is made with Pat:
"Pactum Kilmainhianum"
Is much too good for that.
"Ægyptias ad oras"
Two fleets are seen to fly;
"Sed explicandi moras"
He makes—we know not why.
"Fas hunc interrogare?"
"Not so!" each fool avers;
"Humanum est errare,
But William never errs!"
"Est justus, est honestus,
Est pius, bonus!"—still
"Fautorum sic molestus
Cœtus" belaudeth Bill!
"Ut Pontifex in Æde,"
Infallible he sits;
"Sed e solenni sede"
Have flown, methinks, his wits!

—*St. James's Gazette.* J. H. D.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed Acrostic Editor, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 2.

(Twenty-sixth Quarter.)

1.	A thelwol	D
2.	S ackvill	E
3.	S capegoa	T
4.	A dvic	E
5.	S clavoni	C
6.	S erpen	T
7.	I ber	I
8.	N icolo Pisan	O
9.	S alvatio	N

"Iceni" has been allowed as an alternative to "Iberi" in the 7th Light.

Note.—Light 1: The noble sent by King Edgar to report on the beauty of Elfrida.

Correct solutions have been received from Alga, Bruce, Cousins, Culverin, Etak, Elsie, Hampton Courtier, Hadji, Jib, Kiddle-a-wink, Katydid, Lance, M.A.E.B., More Hazard, Noremac, Peewit, Persevere, Quiz, Roma, Sparks, Wylmcote, Zulus, and Zenobia.—23 correct, 18 incorrect, total 41.

Kiddle-a-Wink.—Many thanks for your letter.

Bruce.—You gave "Emu" for "Elihu" in Acrostic, No. 1.

Cipher.—It is too late to consider questions relating to last Quarter, now that the list has been closed.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 4.

(Twenty-sixth Quarter.)

Prokm.

Once more forsaken and discrowned he treads the English stage,
Strange in a southern tongue to hear the British father's rage.

1.
Swift from my lady's finger I take flight.

2.
Heir to a Western throne now sunk in night.

3.
By children whispered lovingly;
By soldiers hated bitterly;
By Frenchmen praised half sneeringly.

4.
Her spouse, who still a name for folly bears,
Though honoured once beyond her feathered peers.

BARBARINA.

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